The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2886. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CRISIS OF THE UNION.

Interesting Dispatches from the Federal Capital.

PREVALENCE OF A BETTER FEELING.

Great Union Speech of Senator Johnson, of Tennessee.

PLAIN TALK TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

General Lane, of Oregon, in Defence of Secession.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill in the House.

Debate on the Appropriation for the Support of Returned Africans.

A Remarkable Manifesto from President Buchanan.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Senator JOHNSON'S speech to-day was a strong vindication of the supremacy of the Constitution, and a refutation of the asserted right of any State to secede. It was able and impressive, and was listened to with interest. Naturally enough the ultra Southern Senators are dissatisfied with it, as it was severe in its denunciation of Southern ultraism, and left little hope that Tennessee would yield to it. Gen. LANE made a brief reply.

The Deficiency bill was passed in the House, including an appropriation of $900,000 for the return of recaptured Africans.

EDWIN E. STANTON, of Pittsburgh, Penn., was to-day confirmed as Attorney-General. No other business of importance was transacted in Executive Session.

A fight occurred last evening at the National Hotel, between ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, a lawyer of New-York City, and Capt. JOHN GRAHAM, in which WILLIAMS was knocked down.

The Secretary of the Navy will in a short time communicate to Congress the report and maps of the Chiriqui expedition. A letter from the President of Costa Rica expresses gratification at the success of the expedition.

The statement that FORD, Printer of the House, had resigned, is incorrect. He says, in a communication to the House, that nothing can be made under the present reduction of prices, and he is willing, when the Government Printing-office shall assume the work, to turn his over to the Superintendent, and vacate the office; but he says he will fulfill his contract even if he does not make his expenses. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the country that Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS had inserted in the Appropriation bill of last session an interdiction of the purchase of patented arms by either the Secretary of War or the Navy, without an express appropriation for that purpose by Congress. It has perplexed the SHARP, MAYNARD, JOSLYN, MORSE and BURNSIDE Agents exceedingly. They are here in full force to make contracts, and are actively laboring for the repeal of the law that is in their way. The restriction prevents there now being thrown into the South by the War and Navy Departments, supplies that might be taken and held by the Southerners, if so disposed.

The statement that the report of the New-York caucus in the TIMES was wholly incorrect, is prompted by the chagrin of one or two reporters of New-York papers, who failed to obtain the news.

A prominent Georgia Representative represents to me that the tone of feeling in Georgia is becoming more conservative, and thinks the immediate Secessionists will undoubtedly be defeated—all opposed to secession then uniting with the State coöperationists against the extremists, in order by that means to make the defeat of immediate secession sure. The Convention is, therefore, likely to be conservative, and adverse to the policy of South Carolina.

The feeling in Washington is more hopeful and more conciliatory than ever before. The fact that no dispatches have been received from Charleston of any importance inspires the hope here that better counsels are prevailing there also.

The Committee on the Union to-day indulged in a rambling discussion upon the Fugitive Slave law, the Tariff and the Pacific Railroad. I have the best reason to believe that the Committee will agree upon a plan by which all present difficulties will be settled. Should this fail, however, the Committee will break up, and MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a call for the members of all the border States, both free and slave, to meet immediately and agree upon a plan of settlement, as an ultimatum to the ultra States of all sections. The plan is already drawn up and a large number of the border State representatives have agreed to and will sign the call.

The announcement that E. M. STANTON is Attorney-General gives universal satisfaction.

GROW'S postponement of Territorial business until Tuesday next, was to allow the Deficiency and the Pacific Railroad bills to pass. It has also a good effect in keeping the Slavery discussion out of Congress for the present.

LATER.—The New-York delegation held an adjourned caucus to-night on the state of the Union. Nearly all were present—BRIGGS, BEALE, JOHN COCHRANE and IRVINE being absent. The same officers presided as at the previous caucus. HOARD was President. The report of the previous meetings in the TIMES was discussed with considerable feeling, which accounts for the attacks upon that report. They were acknowledged to be generally accurate, but the source of information could not be defined.

After considerable discussion, which lasted from 8 to 10 o'clock, it was almost unanimously agreed to that the Union, the Constitution and the laws must be maintained in all their force, with only a few dissenting voices. A vote was probably taken upon REYNOLDS' resolution, and as all the Republicans assented to it, and BRIGGS was absent, it can be inferred who dissented. COCHRANE takes particular exception to the word "Coercion," but has informed me that he is strong for the Union.

Good feeling prevailed in the Caucus to-night generally. It adjourned *sine die*. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Agent of the Associated Press emphatically denies having transmitted any such dispatches as were, to-day, the subject of complaint in the Senate. He deals in facts and not fancies.

Mr. CASS' letter to the President is brief, in which he approves of the Annual Message save in two particulars, which he plainly states. Conceiving there should be unity in the Cabinet councils, he tendered his resignation. The President, in acknowledging the receipt of the letter, regrets this difference of opinion. Both gentlemen exchange friendly assurances.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER has resigned from the army. He was, at the time, in command of the United States Arsenal in Georgia, of which State he is a native.

EDWARD MCGOWAN, delegate elect from the Territory of Arizona, has arrived here.

EDWARD M. STANTON was, to-day, appointed by the President as Attorney General.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Delegation was held to-night. Mr. HOARD was in the Chair, and Mr. HASKIN was made Secretary in place of JOHN COCHRANE. The following were present: Messrs. Carter, Humphrey, Kenyon, John H. Reynolds, McKean, Palmer, Spinner, Clark, B. Cochrane, Graham, Conkling, Duell, Hoard, Haskin, Sedgwick, Butterfield, Pottle, Wells, Frank, Edwin R. Reynolds, Spaulding, and Fenton. The City delegation was absent.

The following was offered by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, which, after a debate of a strong Union character, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this delegation, the people of the State of New-York are in favor of protecting the constitutional rights, and of enforcing the constitutional obligations of every section of the Union, and believing the appropriate remedy for every existing grievance may be applied under the present Constitution of the United States, and all just cause of complaint removed by a due observance of the laws of the land, they will insist upon a prompt and energetic enforcement of all the laws of the General Government as necessary to the safety of the country in the present crisis, and to the preservation of the Federal Union.

It is understood the following-named members who were unavoidably absent, approved the resolution: MESSRS. VAN WYKE, BEALE, OLIN, IRVINE, ELY and LEE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) made his appearance in the Senate.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to take up the resolution of inquiry offered by him relative to the forts at Charleston.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) suggested that the Senator from Oregon, who was not present, wished to amend the resolution.

Mr. CLARK withdrew his motion.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louiana, (Dem.,) said a dispatch of the Associated Press to New-Orleans, Dec. 17, said Senator SLIDELL, in a speech, charged President BUCHANAN with imbecility and the authorship of the present crisis. Mr. SLIDELL said there was no kind of truth in such dispatch. He never intended anything of the kind, and never felt such a sentiment. Who sent such a dispatch? Was it the reporter of the Associated Press in the gallery? If no explanation were offered he should move to-morrow for the expulsion of the reporter from the gallery. He charged the Associated Press with sending dispatches from the South intended to do harm. This dispatch was a base fabrication.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) said his name had been associated with that of the Senator from Louisiana, as using hard words to the President, and advising him to resign. There was not a shadow of truth in such story.

The bill to carry out the existing treaties with Mexico was taken up, but was postponed to allow Mr. HUNTER to report a bill.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions, for the year ending June, 1862.

Also the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

Both bills were passed.

The consideration of the bill to carry out the treaties with Mexico was resumed, and it was discussed by Messrs. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) and BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) until 1 o'clock, when the special order, the bill to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross the long bridge across the Potomac River, was taken up.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON'S resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution were agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) resumed: He said that when he gave way yesterday he was speaking of the laws of the North which were in conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law. He proceeded to argue that such laws were unconstitutional and nullifying. The Government should execute the laws in every State, and their enforcement could not be considered an invasion. He went on to argue that a State could not go out of the Union by its own volition, and said that such was the opinion of the founders of the Government. Mr. JOHNSON here read extracts from the writings of Mr. MADISON, to show that such was the opinion of Mr. MADISON. He quoted also from letters of Mr. JEFFERSON on the same subject, to show that it was not necessary to give the Government power to enforce the laws in a State, as they had it by the law of the nation. Mr. JOHNSON claimed that the power to enforce the laws was expressly delegated by the States to the General Government. If any State sets itself up in opposition to this power, it is aggression and rebellion. If the Government fails to perform its duty in this respect, it is at an end. Mr. JOHNSON here quoted further from the opinion of Judge MARSHALL to strengthen his position. He also called attention to the views of JACKSON and WEBSTER on this subject. The Government was called into existence by States, and could not be broken up by a single State. The Constitution was intended to be perpetual. When Congress in 1793 passed a law taxing distilleries a part of the people of Pennsylvania resisted. There was no difference between that and resistance by the whole people of a State. The talk now is about the coercion of a State only, but he fancied there was no great distinction to be made. Congress then enforced the laws, but there was no talk about the coercion of a State. Mr. JOHNSON here read from the proclamation of WASHINGTON, to show that he considered the laws should be enforced, and that the Union was inseparable. Gen. WASHINGTON sent fifteen thousand men to put down rebellion. That is the way WASHINGTON enforced the laws. Suppose that the whole people of the State of Pennsylvania had rebelled, would it not have been just as constitutional to enforce the laws against the whole as a part of them? In 1832 there was another rebellion against the laws of the United States. Mr. JOHNSON paid a high eulogium to the character of JACKSON, who was then President. He said that JACKSON held the same views in regard to the enforcement of the laws that WASHINGTON did, and put rebellion down. The Government then went on. Now how is it? The duties now are the same—the consequences belong to God! He (JOHNSON) intended to discharge his duty. Have we not the power to enforce the laws in South Carolina as well as Vermont? If those States resolve to throw off their allegiance to the United States, it does not relieve them of their compact at all. He argued that if South Carolina refused to permit the holding of the Federal Courts, the mails to be carried, or revenue to be collected, the Government has a right to enforce the laws. If South Carolina secedes and undertakes to drive the Government from the property over which it has control, it is levying war, and that is treason and nothing less. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON denied the right of secession, yet we are told to-day that a State can go out of the Union, regardless of the consequences to other States. The question is, whether other States will tolerate secession. But, suppose that South Carolina should go out of the Union and was about to form an alliance inimical to the rest of the States, the Government would have a right to conquer her and hold her as a province. Mr. JOHNSON then referred to the great expense of lives and money attendant upon the acquisition of California. We paid ten millions for Texas. We paid fifteen millions for Louisiana and for access to the mouth of the Mississippi. We admitted these States into the Union not for their own benefit entirely, but for the benefit of all the States. The compact was reciprocal, yet these States to-day say they will go out of the Union by their own volition. What an illogical argument! The compact is reciprocal and they have no right to go out.

Mr. SLIDELL said that no person in Louisiana wished to restrict the free navigation of the Mississippi River.

Mr. JOHNSON—Perhaps there is no wish to restrict the navigation now, but who can tell the change that circumstances may make? These States, before they were admitted into the Union, were held as Territories and provinces. Suppose they go out now, what condition do they place themselves in? Are they States, or do they go back to the condition of Territories? It was one of the principles of the Government to appropriate territory if it was in danger of being occupied by the enemies of the Government, or if necessary to the Government from its geographical position. Mr. JOHNSON here quoted the Ostend letter as setting forth that doctrine in regard to Cuba. The principle will apply to Louisiana and South Carolina if either secede, and thereby endanger the Government. The Government has, under the principle, to seize and hold them as Provinces. Mr. JOHNSON then referred to the speech of Ex-Governor MANNING, of South Carolina, in which he said "Cotton is king, and if necessary the army and navy of England and France will be called upon to protect its culture and transportation." Is this Government prepared for a state of things like this? Mr. JOHNSON then quoted from the proclamation of the Governor of Arkansas, "about the secret workings of the British Government in this country to promote disunion." But is the United States to be told by a State that the army and navy of England and France shall be brought here to protect that State? Can the Government permit this without a violation of the law of self-preservation? Has South Carolina any right to draw her sister States down into one common ruin? Mr. JOHNSON here quoted from Gov. GIST'S message, and from Mr. KEITT'S speeches, to show that such was the intention. He (JOHNSON) would tell South Carolina that as far as Tennessee was concerned she would not be dragged into a Southern or any other Confederacy until she had time to consider about it! He would also tell the Northern States that Tennessee will not be driven out of the Confederacy either! If the Abolitionists wanted to abolish Slavery the first step they would take would be to dissolve the Union. The existence of Slavery demands a preservation of the Union. What protection will the border States have if the Union is dissolved, whose property is at stake and whose interests are most endangered? If a division were commenced, where would it stop? Rather than see the Government divided into thirty-three petty, wrangling Powers, he would see it a consolidated Government and consolidated Power. It might occur to the border States that it was better for them to establish a Central Republic, instead of going with the Southern States, and form friendly alliances with the Northern border States.

He referred in eloquent terms to the association of the struggle for independence, and the great men of the different Central States binding them together. In connection with the idea of a Central Republic, might also occur the idea, how was the Capital, founded by WASHINGTON, which could not be given exclusively to the North or South. He avowed, in his place here, he never would enter any Government, North or South, less Democratic than the one under which we now live; never, never.

He read extracts from the newspapers of Columbus, Ga., suggesting a Monarchical Government, to show that there was a party at the South in favor of a Monarchy, and to ask the South to consider what Government it was going under. Is it not better "to bear the ills we have, than to fly to others we know not of?" It might be that some Louis Napoleon was ready to seize on the reins of the Government Tennessee never would pass under a less Democratic Government. It intended to stand by the Constitution and demand a faithful performance of the guarantees. It would not be driven out of the House built by our forefathers. It wanted to stay the rash and precipitate action of some portion of the South which runs to red-hot madness, and also mad Abolitionism at the North. He still trusted in God that the Union would be preserved, and intended to hold to it as a palladium of civil liberty as the shipwrecked mariner clings to a plank to save himself. Where is the grievance that operates upon South Carolina? Is it because they want to take slaves into the Territory? Both of her Senators said at the last session there was no need of it now.

Mr. DAVIS said they voted on the resolution to protect it.

Mr. JOHNSON asked if they voted to protect it *now*?

Mr. DAVIS said if the Senator proposed to play on that word, he supposed they intended to nail to the cross the miserable miscreants who vote for protection when it is unnecessary and who shrink from it when it is necessary.

Mr. WIGFALL said he corrected the statement the other day.

Mr. JOHNSON said he corrected it wrong then.

Mr. WIGFALL said if the Senate chose to pervert facts, he could not help it.

Mr. JOHNSON objected to further interruption. What is the reason for disunion? Because our man was not elected. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had been elected nobody would have wanted to break up the Union, but Mr. LINCOLN is elected, and now they say they will break up the Union. He said no. What was there to fear? Mr. LINCOLN was a minority President. Let South Carolina send her Senators back, and Mr. LINCOLN cannot even make a Cabinet without the consent of the Senate. Was he to be such a coward as to retreat when it was evident the South had the power in their own hands? Was he to be so cowardly as to desert a noble band at the North who stood by the South on principle? Yet for a temporary defeat it is proposed to turn our backs on them and leave them to their fate. We have nothing to do but to stand firmly at our posts like men, and in four years time LINCOLN and his party will both be hurled from power. What reason is there then for desertion and the breaking up of the Government? He believed that we could obtain all needed guarantees. He entreated every patriot to come forward in the spirit of brotherly love—to stand around the altar of our common country—to lay the Constitution upon it—and to swear that the Constitution shall be maintained and the Union preserved. He thought it better to preserve the Union, even if we had to quarrel with the North sometimes. It was better to quarrel with the North occasionally than to quarrel among ourselves. Mr. JOHNSON here referred to the remark of the Senator from Georgia (IVERSON,) about some Texas Brutus arising to relieve that State of her Governor unless he should conform to the wishes of the people. This he (JOHNSON,) said does not look much like harmony. He appealed to the South to pause and consider before they rashly go too far. He earnestly appealed to the North to come forward with propositions of peace, conciliation, and concession. They knew that this Congress has power to-day to arrest secession and save the Union. Will they come forward, or desert the sinking ship? For one, he would stand supporting the edifices of his country as long as human efforts could last.

Mr. JOHNSON closed with a strong, earnest and eloquent appeal for all to stand by the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. LANE.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) said that he could not expect to reply to the Senator from Tennessee. There was one thing the old Democracy would not do—they would not march under the bloody banner of the Senator from Tennessee to trample South Carolina under foot. On the contrary, he would find them ready to meet him there and repel his bloody band. They would say to him, you shall not subjugate a gallant State struggling for her rights—rights denied them in the Union. [Applause in the galleries.] The President elect was elected simply because of his hate to the South. Is it surprising, then, that the gallant State of South Carolina should resist? He here served notice on the North that she cannot carry a united North to invade a State fighting for her rights. He knew something of the people of Tennessee, and he knew that they would not march with the Senator (JOHNSON) in his bloody march. He claimed that WASHINGTON was a seceder when he went to Philadelphia and left the confederation. A whisky insurrection was not to be compared to the action of a sovereign State. The issue in the late election was the resolutions of the Senator from Mississippi (DAVIS.) He (LANE) thought that the Southern States had good reason to complain and take action, and they would do so whether it was liked or not, and he would never draw his sword to coerce them for it. Mr. LANE here read from Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches to show his (LINCOLN'S) hatred of slavery and the South. The Senator from Tennessee looked to the question as a matter of dollars and cents, not principle. There was no danger of the mouth of the Mississippi river being closed up; it was against the law of nations. If a dissolution of the Union should come, it will be for the reason that the Southern States have been denied their rights in the Union. Where is the man hardy enough to undertake to collect revenue in South Carolina when she has left the Union? Such a man would be the veriest madman in the world, as to do so would drench the country in blood. He would say to such, "Sir, you must meet your humble servant and walk over his dead body before you can do it." [Applause and cries of "Good" in the galleries.] He looked forward as proudly as ever father looked for a beloved son or daughter, to the reconstruction of the Government. He argued that the doctrine of "States Rights" must prevail, or disunion would follow. The Republican Party of the North have inflicted ruin and distress on the country, and when starving thousands march through their streets, they must be held responsible. No man loved his country more than he did. He would lay down his life now if it would avert the coming troubles.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, the Senate concurring, that when they adjourn to-morrow, it be to meet on the 7th of January.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.,) moved to lay it on the table. It was tabled by three majority.

The consideration of the Territorial business was postponed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenditures for the year ending June, 1862.

Mr. SHERMAN also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire whether any officers connected with the Surveyor-General's offices can be dispensed with.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment appropriating $900,000 to carry out the law for the suppression of the African Slave-trade.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was unwilling to vote for this appropriation, for the reason that Congress ought to make other provision than that which now exists for taking care of recaptured Africans in Liberia, instead of appropriating about one-sixtieth of the yearly revenue of the Government for that purpose.

Mr. SHERMAN said the question was not as to the propriety of the law, but as to its execution. The Secretary of the Interior has pressingly asked for this appropriation.

Mr. SHERMAN caused a letter to be read from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, stating that the Government of Liberia already has in charge nearly 3,800 recaptured Africans, and has only received $27,000. Unless a speedy provision be made, in the name of Liberia, he would be compelled to protest against any more recaptured Africans being landed on the Liberian Coast.

Mr. SHERMAN said whatever may be the defect of this law, this appropriation is required to meet contracts.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, (Dem.) remarked that paying Liberia liberally for the care of recaptured Africans has the effect of increasing the number of the recaptured; for the more captured the more money that Government gets. Therefore the Secretary of the Colonization Society does not care how many are recaptured from now till doomsday.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said the Slave-trade was not carried on between this country and the Coast of Africa. He was not aware that a single cargo of slaves, except by the yacht *Wanderer*, was ever landed in the United States. The trade was carried on between Africa and perhaps two or three provinces in the dominion of Spain. England, by her treaty with Spain, can, if she chooses, close those ports to-morrow, or as early as her inclination prompts. England also has treaties extending all along the African Coast, closing that part of the world to the Slave-trade; but, by her connivance, not to say participation, this traffic is permitted to be carried on, while the United States Government, by treaty, is made from time to time to play the part of police on the seas, to capture slavers, at an expense of nearly a million of dollars a year. This is an attitude in which the Government ought not to be placed, and it is one that Congress should take steps to obviate.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) would refuse to pay any more appropriations until there was a reform in this system of providing for the maintenance of recaptured Africans. The Republic of Liberia is in the extremity of being swamped with these shirtless cannibals. He was for giving Liberia an opportunity of illustrating her capacity for self-government. He approved of the plan of Great Britain, namely: Taking recaptured Africans into *quasi* apprenticeship.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the appropriation asked for was to carry out an existing law and contract. It was not compulsory on Liberia to take care of recaptured Africans. If she does not wish to be thus burdened, she can refuse to receive such Africans, and the President can make a contract with any other party.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that the law passed at the last session was not only inhuman, but cruel. It required recaptured Africans to be carried immediately back to Africa, and their mortality on shipboard was about fifty per centum. He was willing to vote money we actually owe, and were pledged to pay. The only course our Government can pursue is to apprentice such Africans, as Great Britain does. The character of the negroes would thus be elevated and an opportunity be given to Christians and philanthropists to civilize them.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.) said that there was not a word in the act of 1819 which could be tortured into a construction for the support and maintenance of recaptured Africans for a year thereafter. If they were landed on our shores there might be some propriety in sending them back. He did not believe there were a hundred men in Georgia in favor of reopening the African Slave trade. He would never vote a dollar for the support of Africans abroad, but would for their support and return to their own country.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) inquired whether an amendment would be in order, providing that wherever a slaver is captured the negroes be taken off, the ship scuttled, and the officers and crew allowed to go down with her. He was satisfied that Southern men would never be engaged in the Slave-trade. He desired also to know whether he would be permitted to introduce an amendment to prevent our Northern friends from building ships and sending them out in their hellish traffic.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) who occupied the chair, replied it would be in order to move for a sinking fund to buy off the cupidity of Northern slave traders, but not to coerce crews. [Laughter.]

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) was opposed to taxing the people to pay for civilizing and Christianizing negroes. They were brought to Florida through Yankee cupidity.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) desired to settle the question at once. The President has already become responsible, under the construction of an existing law, for the support of these negroes in Africa, to the extent of $900,000, and it was for us to say whether we should continue this act thus construed. He denied that the law authorizes the President to maintain the negroes thus returned for one year, by which expenditure this large sum has been incurred.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought that the Africans sent to Liberia under the law should not be received there, and left to perish. The law never contemplated such an outrage upon humanity.

Mr. CLEMENS contended that the law would bear no such construction as the President has given it.

Mr. COCHRANE, resuming, maintained that the law of humanity required such a construction, and that Congress, at the last session, thus construed the law of 1819, when it authorized the President to feed and clothe them in Liberia. He opposed the introduction of the British apprentice system as more outrageous and objectionable than any other disposition that could be made of them. Nothing should be done to increase the number of Africans in the country. We do not want them as free, apprentice or slave. Let us do nothing to increase this species of population calculated to bring about that "irrepressible conflict" between the races which has already given us so much trouble. He would willingly vote for the appropriation required, and for more if found necessary by the principles of humanity.

Mr. REAGAN did not think it was right to put the support of these negroes on our Government. They should be delivered up to the agents of the Government from which the vessels sailed, and they should be compelled to maintain them.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment of Mr. REAGAN, which was to limit the appropriation to negroes taken from vessels bound to the United States only.

Mr. REAGAN thought the Government to which the vessels are bound should maintain the negroes.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, (Dem.,) maintained that it was manifest the present laws are defective. They have not produced the suppression of the Slave-trade. By the law passed last session the burden on the Government has been increased.

Mr. REAGAN'S amendment was rejected, and the original one, appropriating $900,000, adopted.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. BURNETT moved to reduce the amount to $450,000. Rejected, 67 against 100, and the bill passed.

Mr. SHERMAN reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that, the Senate concurring, when the House adjourn, it be to the 7th of January.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) thought it was better to adjourn over so as to give gentlemen an opportunity to go home and consult their constituents in this crisis.

The resolution was rejected—82 against 91.

Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENCE.

A Curious Private Manifesto from Mr. Buchanan for his Political Friends—How a Man who Knows his Duty makes up his Mind not to Perform it.

The following letter has been forwarded to us from Philadelphia, for publication:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1860.

MY VERY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th inst., informing me that several of the more distinguished of my political friends, have expressed, with all kindness, a serious doubt regarding the propriety of the course of action which I am pursuing—and that although the Democratic Party has met with reverses and defeats, yet its remaining vitality may still be further lessened by a hazardous line of conduct—has been received.

With regard to your fear that your communication may be inopportune since I have already acted on my convictions, and unacceptable to me in my official character, I will justly say, that the alarming condition of the country, and your zeal for the re-establishment of our party into a powerful unity, is your sufficient warrant.

I will be glad, therefore, if you will communicate the contents of this note to the gentleman named in your letter, and also to those contained in the inclosed list, requesting them, to abstain from making any use of it, except among our true friends.

That a State is a sovereignty must be admitted, except in so far as it has yielded it; but, under the Constitution, all of the States have yielded a portion thereof for the establishment of a central effective Government under whose strong arm they may find protection. That the States have relinquished an important portion of their sovereignty, is conclusively shown by the Constitution itself, Article 1, Section 10:

1. "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bills of attainder, *ex-post-facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility."

2. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

No one can deny that the powers named above are important, and that the States are correspondingly weaker by their loss. Turn again to the Constitution, Article Sixth, Sections Second and Third:

3. "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

3. "The Senators and Representatives before-mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution."

Now these articles are entirely inconsistent with the alleged supremacy of the State laws; and the claim of absolute State sovereignty, in the face of these Congressional powers, taken from or given by the States themselves, is wholly irreconcilable with the Constitution.

The question now presents itself, is the Constitution a contract? Judge STORY, a man of eminent authority, expressly denying it, says: "If it is a compact or contract, having parties to it who are independent judges of its obligations, it must be so, either because of the stipulations contained upon its face, or because it is implied from the nature and objects of a frame of Government. The Constitution contains no clause inferring it to be a mere compact, and makes no provision for that construction. On the contrary, the preamble emphatically speaks of it as a solemn ordinance and establishment of government. The language is, "We, the people of the United States, do *ordain and establish* this *Constitution* for the United States of America." *The people* do *ordain* and *establish*, not contract and stipulate with each other. The people of the *United States*, not the distinct people of a *particular State*, with the people of the other States. The people ordain and establish a "*Constitution*," not a "*Confederation*." The distinction between these terms is this: a pure confederation is a mere treaty or league between independent States, and binds no longer than during the good pleasure of each. It rests forever in articles of compact, where each is, or may be, the supreme judge of its own rights and duties. A Constitution is a permanent form of Government, where the powers, once given, are irrevocable, and cannot be resigned or withdrawn at pleasure. Whether formed by a single people, or by different societies of people, in their political capacity, a Constitution, though originating in consent, becomes, when ratified, obligatory, as a fundamental ordinance or law. The Constitution of a confederated republic, that is, of a national republic, formed of several States, is, or at least may be, not less an irrevocable form of Government, than the Constitution of a State formed and ratified by the aggregate of the several counties of the State. If it had been the design of the framers of the Constitution, or of the people who ratify it, to consider it a mere Confederation, resting on treaty stipulations, it is difficult to conceive that the appropriate terms should not have been found in it. The United States were no strangers to compacts of this nature, because they existed previous to the Revolution. The articles of Confederation, though in some few respects national, were mainly of a mere federative character, and were treated as stipulations between States, for many purposes independent and sovereign. And yet, it was deemed a political heresy to maintain that under it any State had a right to withdraw from it at pleasure, and repeal its operation, and that a party to the compact had a right to revoke that compact. The Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties made under it are the supreme law of the land, the State Judges to be bound thereby, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." If it is the supreme law, how can the people of a State repeal, abrogate or suspend it?

The grand object of those alleging that the Constitution is a compact, is for the purpose of enabling a State power to decide whether Congressional measures are unconstitutional. But this construction is not only forced into the language of the Constitution, but rests upon its face an unsound reasoning and an artificial logic, which is opposed to our existence as a nation.

Upon these two important points, then, it is clearly my opinion, that a State under the Constitution is not a full Sovereignty, and that while the Constitution is not radically and fundamentally amended, *no State can ever secede from the Union*: and this I stated in my Message. *As it is then impossible to destroy the Union as it now stands, except by a Revolution, I have, after grave reflection, determined not to pursue that line of conduct, which, although it might be legal, would end in civil strife and the overthrow of our present form of Government.*

That line of duty and its probable consequences may be stated thus:

After the resignation of the Federal officers, I could have appointed others, who would have retained their positions. Should they have failed, from an overwhelming opposition, in carrying out the execution of their decisions, and the laws of the United States, I have the constituted power granted me to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed:" and an act of Congress, (passed Feb. 28, 1795, sec. 2,) made in pursuance of the Constitution, gives me the power of calling out the militia to enforce the laws.

If I had felt certain that this course of conduct could have been pursued, and that no other emergencies would have arisen, I would unquestionably have adopted it. But although I am bound to see the faithful execution of the laws, I have an oath upon me to "preserve the Constitution," and tantamount to this is the preservation of the Union. Should I have called into play the exercise of force, I unhesitatingly believe that I would have inaugurated a civil war. It might be argued that if I had preserved the Constitution by enforcing its commands, I would at the same time have preserved the Union, for the Constitution and the Union are inseparable and form an indivisible unity. But I must say, and as the times have proved it, that logical conclusions give way to the passion and will of an excited people. And not only is it true in the ordinary classes of our citizens, but also with respect to our representatives, and other selected officers of the body politic.

It may be best, perhaps, to allow the humors of the political body to approach a head, rather than to let them be driven in for some future eruption.

I grant that a citizen is a citizen of a State, and a citizen of the United States at the same time, and if a State secedes, that she can only, by so doing, waive many of her rights in the Union, but that her Territories will still remain under the authority of the General Government. If she is invaded by a Foreign Power, the United States will defend her, although she has seceded, because there has been a violation of the soil of the common country. The revenue could still be collected, the post-routes preserved, and the Federal Officers protected, even though force should be requisite to give the necessary effect. I grant also that the implied allegiance of the natural-born citizen, and the express allegiance of the alien-born, place them in a position similar to that of lord and vassal in the feudal times; that is, the vassal or citizen obeying the lord or Government, which accords in return a safe protection. This bond, in ancient times, could not be broken by the lord or vassal without mutual consent; and so it seems to be with respect to the General Government and the citizen. While there is a Constitution it should be obeyed, and doubts and uncertainties of its meaning, can be properly referred and determined by the Supreme Court. Then, if there be a general repugnance to the Constitution, the remedy is left, to amend it in the proper way, according to Article Fifth. Until this is done the citizen undoubtedly owes obedience to the existing laws of his country, and the Government will give him Constitutional redress, in the Supreme Court or otherwise, and also, lend him powerful protection, not only with respect to his property, but with regard to his personal safety and security. Should a single citizen, or numerous bodies of them, violate this mutual bond, and oppose the laws, it may be termed a moral treachery—but should they war against the States, it is justly called Constitutional treason, and is punished by death.

These things I grant and to their full extent, and although it would appear that my line of duty was plain and rugged, yet I am firmly persuaded that instead of restoring order and obedience throughout the land, I would have caused the following terrible result.

The calling forth the militia to give effect to the laws of the United States would have filled the excited nation with alarm; a warlike spirit would have been aroused throughout every State in the Union; thousands of military companies would have clamorously offered their services to go to the South; those who would not have been accepted would have proceeded on their own account, and would have justified their conduct by a good or bad excuse, as luck would have it; the quarter of a million of people who are out of employment would have joined the army either in its ranks or out of its ranks; the lack of Southern power would have been productive of aggravating epithets, which would have caused an immediate spilling of blood; the calling forth of the militia, instead of quickly and firmly preserving the authority of the United States Courts and Laws, would have practically transformed a Federal army into an awful crusade against the entire South!

With the vast multitude of enemies before them, and the millions of slaves within their midst, what would the conflict have been but a hideous massacre! As the Southerners would fall in their spirited defence, the slaves would become a black wave of terror, rolling with its strength against the North. The intervening space would be laid waste by their wants and their violence, and where they approach the Southern limits, the Northerners would have been compelled by necessity to mow them down, in order to save themselves and their families from ruin and death. Consider the vast millions of property either slave or landed, which would have been thus sacrificed.

Then examine the prospects of our national resources when our cotton-fields are destroyed, and half the country laid in ruins. "King Cotton," who now stands a pacificator between England and the United States, would have sunk in mid ocean, and left us to the chances of war or the loss of our national dignity.

And, what is more than all these terrible calamities, the civil war would have called forth the entire military spirit of the nation, which perhaps could not have been controlled. The Generals, becoming rich in the gratification of their ambition, would have displayed jealousy in their commands, and this would have resulted in purchasing the support of those beneath them, in order to fight among themselves for supremacy. The National Capitol would have been seized, the Constitution overthrown, a military Dictator appointed, to end, perhaps, in the formation of a Constitutional Monarchy.

Then where would have been the boasted permanency of our free institutions, where the refuge of a persecuted world, and where the example and hope of Christendom!

The only means I have now at my command, centre in exhorting the people as a nation, to implore the assistance of an overruling Providence, in order to avert the dangers which now beset our beloved land.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WM. H. CONKLE, Esq., Philadelphia.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Convention reassembled this forenoon.

A prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. CURTIS.

Several new members appeared and took their seats.

One hundred and sixty

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Effect of the Secession Movement in the United States—The Emperor—The Proposed Visit of a Baltimore Military Company to Paris—The Late Changes in the Government, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 3, 1860.

The large space occupied in the American journals by the secession movement in the Southern States has aroused the French journals from their general apathy on American affairs, and a considerable space is now occupied in their columns with this subject. But it was a fall at the Bourse, that most sensitive of political barometers, which first directed attention that way, for the disastrous crash of three years ago, which started in America, is not forgotten. The moment, therefore, that a dispatch from London announced that Consols had depreciated on the strength of the American secession excitement, that moment the disagreeable souvenirs of 1857 were revived, and the French funds fell even lower than those of England. But, then, there is always more fluctuation on the French than on the English Exchange, even from the same causes.

The French journals thus far have taken no notice of the absurd story that the Emperor NAPOLEON had been approached on the subject of disunion, and of direct commercial relations between France and the Southern ports of America. While the French Emperor is anxious to extend the commercial relations of his people, and to gain for them all the advantages possible in the way of trade, as is the duty of every Chief of State, he is too shrewd a diplomatist to meddle in the intimate affairs of a foreign State, and especially of a State whose affairs interest him so little. The Emperor NAPOLEON seems to have been chosen for an alliance with the proposed Southern Confederacy because he represents the despotic principle, and might be supposed to sympathize with the same principle wherever found. But the leaders of the movement could not have observed the history of LOUIS NAPOLEON closely, or they would have discovered that he carries only liberty abroad and keeps despotism for home consumption.

The proposed visit of the English Volunteers to Paris, it seems, has stimulated a Baltimore Company to undertake the same excursion, and a correspondence has taken place with the French Government on the subject. While we would not absolutely oppose this excursion, nor doubt that the Battalion would show to great advantage even in this military country, there is yet something in the idea of the visit which we could not approve, and which will unavoidably bring with it disagreeable things. Such visits are totally unknown in Europe, and no matter how well the Battalion may look, people will naturally ask why they came here, and the answer cannot but be offending to American pride. If they come they will be received with tolerant courtesy and a good deal of curiosity, but not with a frank enthusiasm; and this, we are sure, will not satisfy the high-minded men who will make up the excursion. The English visit has been indefinitely postponed, and will probably never take place. The thing is too grave an innovation in the relations of great States not to provoke criticisms such as the well-intentioned directors of the project could illy afford to hear.

Speaking of visits, the School of Manchester has just made a visit to the Bourse of Paris. On Wednesday, Mr. COBDEN and his co-economist, Mr. BRIGHT, went to see the quotidian representation of this strange theatre of financial operations, and we are told were much amused with what they saw. Their first astonishment was at the door, where they had to pass a tourniquet, and each depose a franc on the counter. Their second astonishment was the gallery reserved for spectators; their third, that in stopping to look down from the gallery, officers of police compelled them to move on, and their fourth, that while they had no liberty above, there should be so much in the arena below, where several thousand well dressed men were yelling, pushing, scuffling, tearing each other's coats and smashing each other's hats. Accustomed to the freedom of financial operations at an English Exchange, they were no little astonished at the restrictions thrown around these operations at the Exchange of Paris.

The 2d of December, the day that fixed LOUIS NAPOLEON'S destiny for good or evil, passed this year without a single event to mark its passage. People confidently looked at the *Moniteur*, yesterday morning, for a decree or decrees of some kind; some anticipating a decree liberating the Press, others an amnesty for the Press, annulling the outstanding condemnations, others anticipated the abolition of the passport system, and still others a dissolution of the present Legislative Corps and the order for a new election.

But none of these measures were decreed, and all hopes are postponed till the first of January. Even then there is no assurance that we shall have either of the measures mentioned above. We hear from the Ministry of the Interior that the question of the abolition of the passport system is undergoing examination; but we know that the Prefects of Police oppose the measure, and we have difficulty in believing that the administrators of justice of every class can be brought into so sudden and radical a change in their whole system. With the routine and the complicated organization of the police system, such a change will throw them off the track for years, and each Prefect will prefer that a successor be charged with the burden.

In regard to the late decree on the Legislative Chambers there is a slight reaction in public opinion. The fact that the Emperor does not dissolve the present Legislature and order the election of a new one is taken as an indication that the new measures are to be more limited in practice than they appear on paper. In case a new election is eventually ordered, M. THEIRS will become a candidate, and the Government will favor his election. This will look like a return to the parliamentary days of the monarchy.

The confusion in the various Departments in which changes have been made can be only compared to a general moving-day. The Emperor himself was obliged to mingle in the discussions, and His Majesty was seen the other day walking about the different parts of the new Louvre seeing best how to stow away the new Ministers without a row. It seems not only difficult to satisfy Ministers in their functions and attributions, but difficult to lodge them—for in this country Ministers lodge at the expense of the State. M. WALEWSKI was moved into the Louvre, occupying the apartments vacated by M. FOULD. The latter has moved to the magnificent palace, for a palace it is, he built two years ago in the Faubourg St. Honore. M. MAGNE, *Ministre Orateur*, late Minister of the Treasury, is to occupy the magnificent house on the Place de la Concorde, corner of the Rue des Champs Elysées and the Avenue Gabriel, now occupied by the Imperial Club and formerly by the Turkish Embassy. The Club is in liquidation and the house belongs to the Government.

Have you remarked what a representation of *fils naturels* and their relations we are getting in the French Government? The Emperor is himself a son of Admiral VERHUEL—so it is said; the Count DE MORNY, his half brother, is a "natural" son of the Count DE FLAHAULT, the handsome officer who ran away with Queen HORTENSE'S heart when he was an aid-de-camp, and who is now appointed Ambassador to England; and the Count WALEWSKI, who is a "natural" son of the First Emperor. Lately a book was published in France, entitled *Les Batards Illustres*, for which M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN wrote the preface; the present Administration only lacks M. DE GIRARDIN to make it complete. The fact is, there is talk of his being soon offered a lucrative place in the Government.

We have had a short visit from the grand ALEXANDRE DUMAS, the duplicate of the Liberator of Italy. DUMAS lent his yacht to GARIBALDI, in order that the Dictator might receive regular mails from Naples, he placed a reliable man at the head of his paper, the *Independente*, and hurried up to Paris to see his son, and—to buy guns for the next war. The fact is, DUMAS thinks he liberated Italy, and that GARIBALDI was only a secondary operator, and now he returns again to Caprera and to Naples to organize for the coming campaign against Venetia. DUMAS will turn his attention and his guns against the Dalmatian coast, while GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL attack the Austrians in Venetia. A few nights ago a new piece by DUMAS was brought out at the Ambigu Comique Theatre, entitled "La Dame de Monsoreau," which proved an immense success, and which will run at least a hundred nights; but DUMAS has not yet been to see the piece! He is here for something more important! With all his vanity, DUMAS is, after all, a most extraordinary man, a man of real genius, and it is quite probable that next to GARIBALDI he has been the most active and useful man in the late events in Italy.

Madame GEORGE SAND, who is still feeble from her late attack of typhoid fever, is about to leave for Hyeres, in the Mediterranean, to spend the Winter, and to regain her strength. MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

MORE SPECIE RECEIVED.

Practicability of a North Atlantic Telegraph

The English Press on American Affairs.

The United States mail steamship *Atlantic*, ALFRED S. GRAY, Commander, from Havre and Southampton on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. She experienced strong westerly gales, with heavy sea during nearly the whole voyage.

The advices by the *Atlantic* have been anticipated; but London papers are received to the 5th—one day later—and from them we obtain some fresh information.

The *Atlantic* brings 63 passengers, about $850,000 in English, French and American gold coin and bars, a large quantity of watches and jewelry, and over 800 tons of French merchandise.

The *Atlantic's* Specie-list is distributed as follows:

August Belmont	£70,000	E. Cayus De Ruyter	
Duncan Sherman	5,000	& Co	£12,000
Dolfner, Potter & Co.	700	Peyton & Wainwr't.	10,000
Fr'w'd & Aspinwall	5,000	H. A. Johnson & Co.	3,000
Winans & Meday	1,250	Hennings & Gosling	4,700
Soutter & Wierum	1,000		
Wakemad, Dimon & Co	2,480	Total	£149,150
A. A. Frazer & Co	1,400	FROM HAVRE.	
Samuel Colt	10,000	Schuchart & Gebb'd	$90,000
Ch. Thompson	1,000	Ike Rhaun & Co.	6,000
Kessler & Co	10,000	B. Berend & Co.	1,068
Frederic Spring	1,000	J. H. Burgy & Co.	8,900
F. L. Brauns & Co.	4,000		
L. Von Hoffm'n & Co.	10,000	Total	$113,968

We are indebted to Purser BULLAY, of the *Atlantic*, for polite attentions.

The Agitation in America.

AN ARGUMENT FOR PEACE.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

When, with difficulty, and against the grain, we endeavor to understand the present crisis in the Union, the thing that strikes us is that nothing whatever has occurred thus far, *except that the Southern States has not carried the Presidential election.* There is no reason why Mr. LINCOLN, were he of ever such strong opinions and ever so strong a party, should not follow the example of all his predecessors, and set about winning the favor of all sides by a quiet and Conservative Administration. We look in vain through all the letters and leading articles before us for a hint at any one dangerous or offensive step that he would take if he could, or could take if he would. There is simply a great disappointment, and an exasperating sense of defeat. In South Carolina, and Alabama, and Georgia, an appeal is to be made to the last powers vested in the State Constitution, with a view to disunion, *on no ground whatever, that can be discovered, except that they do not like Mr. Lincoln.* He has committed himself to declarations against Slavery, and it is assumed that he will do all he can to prevent the extension of Slavery to new States, and to maintain the existing freedom of slaves found in Free States, but even this assumption, whatever its political value, waits for proof. *To all our political notions there is no more reason for the violences reported from the Southern States than there would be for the electors of Southwark refusing to pay assessed taxes because Lord Palmerston had declared against the ballot.* The writers and orators from South Carolina and her confederates threaten vengeance and destruction. They threaten to seize the property of Northerners, their bales or their portmanteaus, in retaliation for the emancipation or the escape of fugitive slaves in the States. They have taken down all the Federal flags, except where they happen to be protected by Federal guns. They have voted immense sums for arms, though it appears that there is no lack of arms, though there is of money. They demand a Southern Confederation that shall do what it pleases with its own, and which would certainly go to war with the Northern States on their first refusal to deliver up a runaway. It is scarcely possible to conceive without reading the papers themselves the greatness of the indignation or the smallness of the ground. There is no reason why Mr. LINCOLN should not prove as harmless a mouse as ever nibbled his way into good quarters; but the fiery spirits of the South are frantic with rage and fevered with apprehension. *The mere whiff of the ball has knocked them down, and they are screaming with rage and terror without a hurt or a scratch.*

This has to be accounted for. Were the language of these men at all reasonable, or even decent, we should be disposed to explain it thus: They live on a volcano. We know not how many millions of strong men are living among them, round their houses, and under their very roofs, not in misery or in more degradation than is almost inseparable from labor, but with more work than they like, and obliged to do it. These slaves are ignorant and excitable. They hear, and the language of their masters is likely enough to foster the delusion that a great slave-emancipist has been elected President, and now, if ever, is the time to attempt self-deliverance. On the other hand, their masters are made by position despots, and accustomed to strong measures, in word and in deed. If it be the fact that the Southern States are threatened with a servile war—the most horrible thing that can happen to any nation—then the Southern States are justified in taking any steps they may think necessary against a real danger. But, strange to say, not a word is said about any such real danger. The slaves, we are told, are not excited, they are not conspiring, they are not armed, they are not in a condition to free themselves, nor do they seem to have any feelings on the subject beyond those which are natural to all men compelled to work hard for their bread. There is no prospect of a rising. If there were, the whole Union would join to put it down, and we venture to say that in a fortnight the last negro found in arms would have been hung upon the nearest tree. On the distant horizon, indeed, there loom certain difficulties, arising from the increase of slave population in the Slave States, and the consequent necessity of more room for them; but these difficulties are very remote, they are not aggravated or brought nearer by the election of Mr. LINCOLN, they may be met by a suitable policy, they will not be mitigated or deferred by disunion, and they afford no excuse for any attempt in that direction.

But, unfortunately, it is no answer to a question to say that it is only one of feeling, and will fall to the ground when angry passions have subsided. The feelings which now divide the United States into antagonists far more bitter than those of diverse languages and races are themselves facts which cannot be reasoned away, and they have an irresistible bearing on the practice of Slavery; they must tend to tighten the grasp of the slaveowner, on the one hand; and, on the other, to provoke the fanaticism and the ingenuity of the Abolitionist. The Southern States see in this election a pledge of further and still more unscrupulous efforts for the rescue and emancipation of the negro. The very language of the Southern States breathes personal apprehension and defiance. It is vain to dispute the danger, but at least it may be met with reason. As the Southern States certainly would not mend matters by a separation, and as the Northern States can do nothing, and have done nothing, to mitigate the evils for which they profess so much abhorrence, all that can be done is to take a moderate and rational view of the subject. To both the Northern and Southern States we beg to suggest what has happened in this country. A few years ago all England went crying mad over a story which certainly was a masterpiece of writing. The first impression was that which the writer intended—an unbounded horror of Slavery and indignation against the slave-master. Never was eloquence better listened to; never had an argument fairer play, for at least one million British men and women read or listened to the book in the silence of their home, and the fair advocate carried the sympathies spellbound to the last line of the last page. What is now the result? We are a fair and reasoning people. We have looked into the condition of the Negro, as described by the novelist. We have "realized" the "institution." We have apprehended the greatness of the fact, and ask ourselves, "What can be done?" We have compared the evil with evils of our own, and reflected with what difficulty we get over—if we do get over—our own social mischiefs and scandals. There is no use in violent language, we say to ourselves; what is to be done? That is the question. *We have, too, been made aware, and have had it brought home to conscience, that we consume largely slave-grown cotton and sugar and coffee, and that the very paper on which a million copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin were spread over this country was made from slave produce.*

Returning thus to our senses, to our reason, and to our conscience, we have come to take a much quieter view of the "domestic institution." We feel for the slaves, but we feel also for the masters, and we have satisfied ourselves *that it does no good to the former to abuse the latter.* We are aware, too, that Slavery was a British bequest to the States. All these considerations apply quite as much, and more nearly several degrees, to the Northern States. May not this quarrel give way to a calm, in which the real difficulties of the question will be met and quietly answered? It is too true that the commerce of the United States is almost, if not quite as much committed to Slavery as its agriculture. *For what would New York be without Slavery? But, what, alas! would Liverpool and Manchester? What this metropolis?* Cannot all the partners in this business put their heads together, shake hands over the quarrel, and think what can be done to mitigate what it is so difficult to abolish? Perhaps we speak to the deaf, but anything is better than dividing State against State, house against house, and servant against master in the most raging nation in the world.

The Great Atlantic Telegraph.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION OF THE BULLDOG AND FOX TO ESTABLISH A TELEGRAPH ROUTE BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA—IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

The expeditions sent out during the late Summer respectively by the Government and the promoters of the North Atlantic Telegraph, for the purpose of examining into the practicability of the proposed scheme for carrying a line of telegraph from Europe to America *vid* Faroe, Iceland and Greenland, have at length returned, having successfully accomplished their arduous mission. It will be remembered that Her Majesty's ship *Bulldog*, under the command of Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK, left England for the purpose of examining the depths of the sea between the various stations on the proposed route. *The depths from his careful examination have proved altogether more favorable for the laying of a cable than those on which the former American cable was successfully submerged, the water being 400 fathoms less in its deepest parts.*

The *Bulldog* left the north of Scotland on the 1st of July for the Faroe Islands, taking soundings about midway, where, according to the charts, the depth was 600 fathoms, but finding soundings readily in 254 fathoms with a favorable bottom—a depth in which the laying of almost any kind of cable would be a matter of certainty. The *Bulldog*, after visiting several places among the wild and beautiful islands of the Faroe group, sounded across to Ingolshofdi, in Iceland. In this section of the route no difficulties were experienced, the average depth being under 300 fathoms, and the bottom being mostly of a favorable character. Sir LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK subsequently visited and examined Faxe Bay, on the northwest coast of Iceland, which, notwithstanding the popular belief to the contrary, is as free from ice and icebergs as the shores of the Isle of Wight. From Iceland to Greenland, across what is technically called the Greenland Sea, the soundings were, as had been expected, found by the *Bulldog* to be deeper than on the Iceland and Faroe section of the route, but still the greatest depth was far less, (nearly 900 fathoms) than the deepest portion of the direct route. It is a remarkable fact as showing the erroneous impressions which have prevailed even among scientific men respecting this region, that no ice was found away from the shore where the charts of Manby and Scoresby represent the sea as impenetrably covered with it. The *Bulldog* being a paddle-wheel steamer, unadapted to such navigation, did not pass through the drift ice so as to land on the east coast of Greenland, so long considered inaccessible to ships. She, however, stood along the coast sounding occasionally, nearly as far as Prince Christian Sound, when a gale of wind compelled her to stand off shore.

From this date, July the 19th, to the 18th of August, Sir LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK was unable to proceed with his soundings in consequence of continued gales of wind, which drove out the drift ice from the bays and fiords, and prevented the *Bulldog*, on account of her paddles, from approaching the coast. The *Bulldog* coasted southward to Cape Farewell, as far as the prevalence of drift ice would permit. From that point, at some distance from the land, a line of soundings was carried to Hamilton Inlet, on the coast of Labrador. The depths between the two points were very regular, the greatest being 2,032 fathoms, 400 fathoms less than the direct route across the Atlantic. The examination of Hamilton Inlet, made by Sir LEOPOLD, was necessarily a hurried and imperfect one, but very little ice was seen on the Labrador coast. On the return voyage a second series of soundings were carried from Hamilton Inlet to South Greenland, where the *Bulldog* anchored, in Julianshaab, on the 29th of September. The weather she had experienced during her voyage from Labrador was most severe; she encountered no less than five gales of wind in eight days. After a cursory examination of some of the deep fiords which run inland for a considerable distance—several of which were deemed admirably adapted for the reception of the cable—the *Bulldog* left Julianshaab, on her return to Iceland, on the 3d of October, and suffered some injury to her paddle floats and cut water from the floe ice, which prevailed at the entrance of the fiord in larger quantity than had been known for nearly thirty years. The *Bulldog* up to this time had obtained no information respecting the *Fox*, and many began to entertain serious apprehensions that she had been beset upon the east coast of Greenland. Though made at the most unfavorable season, the examinations were said to be most satisfactory. In the channel of the various fiords a most considerable depth of water is almost universally found. On the 8th of October the *Bulldog* again approached the coast of Greenland, close to the entrance of Prince Christian Sound, at the extreme south end of Greenland, and found so very little ice that Sir LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK commenced taking a line of soundings in towards the fiord. His intention, however, was frustrated by the springing up of one of those terrific easterly hurricanes which occasionally sweep the coast of Greenland. For thirty hours the wind blew with such terrific violence that no canvas could withstand its force for one moment, and the *Bulldog* had to lie to under "bare poles," (?) keeping the engines going, in case of falling in with ice.

After the abatement of the gale the *Bulldog* continued her line of soundings back to Reikjavik, in Iceland, but was subject to almost continuous interruptions from gales of wind. But the few soundings which could be made were of the most satisfactory character, a depth of 748 fathoms being found where it was expected to find 2 000. The return sounding of Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK were of a peculiarly interesting character in a scientific point of view, *inasmuch as they set at rest the long-disputed question of the existence of animal life at great depths in the ocean.* Several starfish were brought up from the depth of 1,260 fathoms, which had became entangled with the lower portions of the line, which had lain upon the bottom. At Reikjavik information was obtained respecting the *Fox*, that she had left that port for Greenland at the end of August. The *Bulldog* left Reikjavik on the 28th of October, experiencing on her homeward voyage a constant succession of foul wind, with frequent very heavy gales, which retarded and in some instances completely prevented her sounding operations. Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK carried his line of soundings into the Rockall-bank, and on the 9th of November obtained bottom in 1,310 fathoms, about mid-channel, between it and the Vidal bank. The wind still continuing adverse, and the coal being nearly exhausted, Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK was obliged to put into the port of Killybegs, County of Donegal.

It is really a matter of considerable astonishment to those conversant with nautical matters that in a succession of such violent gales, and a season of cold and ice so entirely exceptional, Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK and his enterprising officers should have prosecuted their arduous duties with such complete success. The expedition of the *Fox* was, as will no doubt be remembered, fitted out at the expense of the promoters of the undertaking, and was intended not alone to cooperate with the *Bulldog* in the sounding and general survey of the seas which intersect the various stations on the route, but also to fix upon and examine the precise localities for the landing of the cables, as well as to explore and fix upon the overland route through Iceland and Greenland. The expedition was commanded by Capt. ALLEN YOUNGE, who accompanied MCCLINTOCK in the celebrated voyage of the *Fox* in search of the Franklin expedition. Her cruise, like that of the *Bulldog*, was in its main results entirely successful, though her operations were retarded, and in some measure prevented, by the almost unparalleled succession of gales which prevailed with but little intermission from the time of her departure till her return to England.

The results of the cruise are universally considered by those who accompanied the expedition to be most satisfactory. Col. SHAFFNER'S statements as to the existence of deep long fiords, in which the water was so deep as to preclude the remotest possibility of a cable being injured by ice or icebergs is fully confirmed. The existence of drift ice along the South Coast is in reality no difficulty; it only prevails at the commencement of the season, except in an exceptional year, such as that recently experienced. Even when thickest its movements with various winds are so perfectly understood that, under the command of experienced Captains, many frail ships totally unadapted for ice navigation, visit and return from all parts of the coast annually in safety. With regard to the American terminus of the line, now that the Greeland difficulty has been removed, when once the line has been carried there in the fiftieth parallel of Western longitude, the landing on the opposite shore can be selected on any point within some hundred of miles without materially increasing the length of the circuit.

The Kansas Famine.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE STARVING—THE WEST CONTRIBUTES THIRTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CORN—THE CORN TO BE MOVED—PROMPT ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE.

The fact that Illinois and her noble sister States of the West have opened their granaries in a flooding stream for the starving thousands of Kansas is widely known. But it is not so generally known, that for several weeks past some thirty thousand bushels of this generously contributed grain have been lying in the hands of Committees and at depots of railroads through the West, for want of sacks in which to transport it.

Contributions of money sufficient to accomplish this object have during all this time been suffered to *lie dormant* somewhere, while the poor starving people of Kansas have seen the famine-fiend and the drifting snows steadily bearing down upon them. To them every delaying hour is one of peril and of death.

At the Cooper Institute meeting of Wednesday evening, 12th instant, a Committee of New-York gentlemen was appointed to act in behalf of the Empire City. On Thursday evening, 13th instant, they met, organized, and set to work. On Friday, 14th instant, they had an agent on his way westward, to move that 30,000 bushels of grain! and the telegram of the same day informed Gen. S. C. POMEROY, at Atchison, Kansas, that he was at liberty to draw on the Treasurer of the New-York Committee for $500 to meet his freight bills! I recommend the friends of Kansas every where to send their contributions to J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, and Treasurer of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.

FROM CANADA.

The Weather in Quebec—Snow on the Rail and Ice in the River—A Second Victoria Bridge Projected.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860.

It may be cold in New-York, but you must come up here to know what cold really is. On your way up, by rail, you would see snow-drifts many feet deep, every half mile or so, and would cease to wonder why the Grand Trunk Company owned some thirty snow-plows among its rolling stock. There are great, high snow-fences for miles along the route, but they are often ineffectual to prevent the accumulation of snow upon the track. Snow here is not fleecy, it seldom falls in great flakes, but it consists of small particles, real vapor-crystals, which the keen, icy wind carries through every crack and cranny, ever so minute, and leaves in delicate wreaths wherever a corner makes an air eddy. Almost every day—certainly every week—we have more or less snow fall, and as it never thaws (excepting for three days in January) until the Winter breaks up—*solvitur acris hyems*—it comes to be many feet deep before Spring, and parties out snow shoeing find snake fences or small bushes no obstacle whatever. Well, when you had left the rail, you would have to cross the river, and a nice job that is, I can tell you, and so can lots of other people who have been drifted up or down stream for a mile or two, in a canoe, amid packs, and floes, and fields, and small bergs of ice, which a strong tide dashes up and down this channel of the St. Lawrence, with all the grinding, "shoving," breaking, or crashing together without breaking, of which we read such thrilling descriptions in books of Arctic travel, while the hardy crew—half a dozen or more of them—are dragging their craft with its precious burden upon and across one floating island; launching it with a rush on the other side into the black stream again; impelling it through a sea of ice-fragments, all chafing each other with a very unpleasant noise; guiding it, now up, now down stream, to find a strait or bay in another floe; swearing like mad in their queer jargon of French, Celtic, and English, as two packs close in upon them and lift the canoe between them out of water. *Sacre-r-r-r-é canot*, you too would cry as they made you jump out in a hurry to share yourself in the toils of a navigation which could bring you no glory, and, after all, very little peril, with the consequent pleasing sense of danger overcome. These canoes are the only means by which the river can be crossed here, now that ferry-boats are frozen up, and the ice prohibits sailing, rowing, or aught but paddling. Some Winters we do, indeed, have an ice bridge, but that does not form until January.

For years, people have agitated the building of a bridge across the river here, for this isolation to which Quebecers are for months compelled to submit is becoming absolutely intolerable; and DR. MASSERT, one of the candidates now before the electors for the representation of this division in Parliament makes the bridge the principal "plank" in his "platform." Funds! you, of course cry, with an interrogative stare. Quebec has some $1,200,000 in the treasury, or, at least, Government promises to pay that amount, and that would go a long way toward bridging the river at Capetouge, nine miles above the harbor. So, if you have any shrewd engineers or contractors, with an eye to the sharpening of chisels or the grinding of axes, let them come along.

Judgment will probably be rendered to-morrow in the Jones Extradition case, now occupying the attention of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto. JONES, you will remember, is a fugitive slave, who killed a man that tried to prevent his escape, and made his way into Canada. The United States ask his surrender, as a murderer, under the Ashburton Treaty. Our people are almost unanimous in their desire that he should not be surrendered.

A VISIT TO MR. LINCOLN.

The President Elect in His Office—Conversation on Public Affairs—His Views on Secession, &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

After nearly a week devoted to private business in this city, I yesterday visited Springfield and the President elect. A couple of personal friends, who were acquainted with Mr. LINCOLN, volunteered to accompany me, and starting by the train which left here at 9 o'clock on Friday night, we were in Springfield soon after 6 yesterday morning. A wash, a good breakfast, and a walk around the quiet city, consumed two or three hours, and soon after 9 o'clock we went to the State House, in an upper room of which building Mr. LINCOLN receives visitors and transacts business.

Mr. HATCH, the Secretary of State, accompanied us, and without any ceremony, we were introduced. Mr. LINCOLN already had a visitor, and his secretary was seated at a desk heaped up with letters and documents. As we entered, we found the President elect seated by a stove, and there was not the least difficulty in recognizing his strongly-marked and by no means handsome face. His tall figure, which an Irish friend says "can be cut in two three times, when he is seated," unfolded itself, and he left his chair to shake each visitor cordially by the hand, with pleasant words of greeting and inquiries after the health of his Chicago friends and their families. He at once made every one feel at his ease, and some minutes were passed in lively chat about ordinary subjects, each of which was illustrated by some anecdote, told with the readiness and humor for which Mr. LINCOLN is noted.

At length, one of the party asked him if he had any news from the South. "No," he replied; "I have not yet read the dispatches in the morning papers. But," he added, "I think, from all I can learn, that things have reached their worst point in the South, and they are likely to mend in the future. If it be true, as reported, that the South Carolinians do not intend to resist the collection of the revenue, after they obtain secession, there need be no collision with the Federal Government. The Union may still be maintained. The greatest inconvenience will arise from the want of Federal courts; as with the present feeling, judges, marshals, and other officers could not be obtained." On this point Mr. LINCOLN spoke at some length, regretting its difficulty, but adding that his mind was made up as to how it should be overcome. His tone and language were moderate, good-humored and friendly towards the South.

He then went on to speak of the charges made by the South against the North, remarking that they were so indefinite that they could not be regarded as sound. If they were well defined they could be fairly and successfully met. But they are so vague that they cannot be long maintained by reasoning men even in the Southern States. Afterwards he spoke of the course pursued by certain Republican newspapers at the North, which I need not name, in replying to threats of secession from Southern States, by saying, "Let them secede; we do not want them." This tone, he remarked, was having a bad effect in some of the border States, especially in Missouri, where there was danger that it might alienate some of the best friends of the cause, if it were persisted in. In Missouri and some other States, where Republicanism has just begun to grow, and where there is still a strong Pro-Slavery party to contend with, there can be no advantage in taunting and bantering the South. Leading Republicans from those States had urged him to use his influence with the journals referred to, and induce them to alter their present tone towards the South. He did not say he had promised to do this, and I only gathered from his manner and language that he would prefer to see the bantering tone abandoned.

There was no caution given in regard to keeping his remarks private, and as he knew my professional position and yet gave no such caution, there can be no violation of confidence in publishing this very brief sketch of his remarks, omitting, of course, many things, but giving their general tone with fidelity. The only reservation he made was when he was expressing his views of affairs in the South. He said he had arrived at them after much study and thought; they were his views at the present time but of course liable to be modified by his more mature judgment after further information and further study of the progress of events.

Having thus discussed public affairs for some time, Mr. LINCOLN then changed the conversation, making pleasant allusions to incidents of his recent visit to Chicago. The inquiry was then made whether he expected to leave Springfield again before his departure for Washington. "I think not," was his reply; "I shall have a good deal to do here between this and the middle of February, when I expect to start for Washington. I don't want to go before the middle of February, because I expect they will drive me insane after I get there, and I want to keep tolerably sane, at least until after the inauguration." In answer to a question as to which route he would take to the East, he said he had not thought on the subject. I ventured to recommend the route by Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, but he said there would be time enough to decide when he was ready to depart.

Other visitors coming in we rose and left, Mr. LINCOLN cordially shaking each of our party by the hand, and expressing the pleasure he had had in seeing us. The visit was long enough to satisfy me of the soundness, the honesty and the patriotism of the President elect; of his determination to govern as the President of the whole country, and to maintain the constitutional rights of every State. If the nation suffers any injury or loss during his administration, it will not be from any act of his.

For the Hudson River Railroad Directors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an American of a peculiar constitution, and rather enjoy a temperature of about 95° Fahrenheit, and as I am not subject to the national maladies of bronchitis, consumption, colds and disordered nerves, I take a daily pleasure in the Winter cars of the Hudson River Railroad.

It is a perfect delight to me to sit in them, with an atmosphere ranging from 95° to 100°, beside having on, as I do, two overcoats and a fur tippet I enjoy the arrangement of the two stoves, so that no passenger can possibly be cool for a moment, and as the brakesman (thoughful man!) piles on the wood in the red-hot stoves, I luxuriate. Then to my lungs the poisoned atmosphere is so pleasant! To be sure, sometimes I think sadly of the windows that will soon be mourning along the Hudson; but, never mind! I like it. Yours, SALAMANDER.

—Mr. Chenery, of Belmont, Mass., in whose herd the pleuro-pneumonia originated, has just been compelled to have four more animals slaughtered. The disease is now thought to be exterminated.

PERSONAL.

—List of Americans registered in Paris at the office of SHERWOOD, KANE & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris:

NEW-YORK.
A. W. Grimbeag.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Field.
Frank Hoffmann and lady.
U. C. Burnap.
U. T. Bridge.
Elie Pontect, Jr.
George Breidshaw.
Joseph A. Bobé.
Charles C. Thompson.
C. M. Thompson.
C. L. Sharpeteen.
Thomas B. Marsh.
A. D. Cochrane.
A. H. Hileman and lady.
Miss E. W. Twee.

NEW-JERSEY.
L. S. Lowrey.
D. C. Bleur and ladies.

NEW-ORLEANS.
L. C. Blaae.

CALIFORNIA.
Mme. D. Hitchcock and daughter.

PHILADELPHIA.
Wm. D Lewis.
T. P. Woodward.
A. A. Mosé.

NEW-HAVEN.
C. W. Bradley.

NEWBURGH.
Charles Alger.

STAMFORD.
D. H. Humphrey.

SAN FRANCISCO.
Caleb Cameron.

ST. LOUIS.
Dr. S. Pollack.

—Rev. Messrs. Ferree and Little, Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen, in Waukeegan, Wis., had a slight disagreement a few days since. Mr. Ferree took advantage of an invitation to preach in Mr. Little's pulpit, to deliver a violent Anti-Slavery harangue. After he had concluded Mr. Little arose and said, with much emphasis, that his pulpit had been desecrated; he therefore declined to close the meeting with prayer, and invited the congregation to join in singing the Doxology. After the meeting was dismissed the congregation displayed their sympathy with Mr. Ferree by crowding around him and shaking his hand.

—A contagion of dishonesty has broken out in Chicago. On Dec. 10 a banker and liquor merchant disappeared in company, each having defrauded business firms in Chicago and Philadelphia of about $20,000. The banker, in several instances, forged the name of his own father. It is supposed that the scoundrels sailed in company for Australia a few days since. On the same day F. D. Spicer, a bookkeeper in the employ of A. E. Kent & Co., absconded, with about $1 000 belonging to the firm.

—Rev. Mr. Buchan, of Sterling, Canada, narrowly escaped a sudden death a few nights since. He was attacked, while asleep, by his housekeeper, Mrs. McAvoy, who sought to kill him by pounding him with a club. The first blow aroused Mr. Buchan, and did not stun him, so that he had an opportunity to defend himself. He drove the woman from his room with a cane that he had near at hand. Her object was doubtless robbery.

—John E. Kimball, of Oxford, Mass., and a graduate of Yale College, has been compelled to leave Jefferson County, Ky., where he was teaching, because he voted for Lincoln and Hamlin.

—Messrs. P. T. Barnum and Chauncey Jerome are doing their best through the medium of the New-Haven papers to determine which was cheated by the failure of the Jerome Clock Company.

—One hundred dollars has been paid by Mr. Thomas Gaffield, of Boston, for the manuscripts of the oration delivered in that city, on the Fourth of July last, by Hon EDWARD EVERETT.

—The Philadelphia *Press*—which ought to be good authority on the subject—denies the rumor that a reconciliation has taken place between President Buchanan and Mr. Forney.

—Mrs. Miller, of Vermillion, Ohio, took a large dose of corrosive sublimate a few days since by mistake. Very fortunately medical aid was near at hand, and her life was saved.

—Gottschalk, the pianist, is a great favorite with the Cubans. The people of Matanzas are about presenting him with an elegant album, as a token of their regard.

—Judge Redfield, who recently retired from the the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Vermont, is about to open an office in Boston.

—A portrait of Ex-President Polk, by Healy, has been presented to the Tennessee Historical Society by Mrs. Polk.

—Capt. Charles T. Platt, of the United States Navy, died in Newburgh on Dec. 12. He was 65 years of age.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says that Mrs. Burch is to reside in that city with her mother, during this Winter.

—Galt's statue of Thomas Jefferson is on exhibition in Richmond, Va.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—1561, 1004, 5270, 101, 1503, 1872, 378, 1906, 2012, 2018 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1586, 331, 738, 839, 1890, 1568, 801, 486, 1091, 1224, 1012, 1012¼, 1878, 1363, 2?3, 1942, 74, 139, 1369, 1373, 1539, 1958, 390, 2009, 2071, 1992.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 135, 143, 143½, 86, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 436, 158, 159, 161, 164, 16.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 336½, 57, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 657, 619, 349, 765, 687, 391, 721. *Part II*—Adjourned to Monday for want of proper accommodations.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge BALCOM, the first business was the discharge of three prisoners, David Berry, John Mills, and Andrew Miller, against whom the Grand Jury had found no bills.

THE KAVANAGH MURDER—TRIAL OF SCHACHT.

The case of Frederick Schacht was then moved on by Mr. Anthon, on behalf of the people. The prisoner was indicted for the murder of Michael Kavanagh, at the corner of City Hall-place and Pearl-street. Mr. Brady conducted the defence, Mr. Anthon briefly set forth the facts to be proved, and called the first witness:

Patrick McGuire—Who testified that on the 23d of October last, at about five o'clock in the afternoon,

the proceedings on the part of the Justice presiding at the trial term of the Superior Court, are characterized as a contest or imbroglio, a contest, a scramble, &c., might seem to have been written in anticipation of what was expected to happen, but did not occur.

I have never conceded that the Common Council were absolved from the duty originally devolved upon them, to provide and assign the rooms, if they had them, in which this court should be held. Two communications signed by me have distinctly so stated.

The position now assumed, as nearly as I can understand it, is that those who furnish a house cannot be removed or at all events they should be encouraged to litigate until dispossessed.

The property furnished by the Board of Supervisors for one Court, as much belongs to the county as that provided for another Court, and it is difficult for me to understand what merit the question possesses, for whom the furniture was originally provided, when found to serve the community better by its transfer to another Court.

The Board of Supervisors have petitioned the Common Council to reconsider the resolution giving the room to this Court. The Board of Aldermen have adjourned to Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, when it may be presumed some action will be taken.

Desirous of being entirely accurate in the statements made, and also to be entirely right, and not unwilling that the whole subject of accommodation for Courts, and the means of acquiring them, shall be thoroughly examined, the Court will be adjourned to Monday morning next (24th instant) at 11 o'clock.

The Evidences of Suicide—The Presumption of Law Based Thereon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Cecelia A. Howell. vs. *The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $2,500, covered by a policy of insurance on the life of the plaintiff's husband. The facts of the case appear to be these: The policy was taken out in July, 1855. On the 19th of October, 1857, deceased, E. H. Howell, left his residence at Mamaroneck, and was never seen afterwards until found on the 15th of March, 1858, dead, in the woods near Fort Hamilton, L. I., with a ball-hole through his head and a pistol by him. From the appearance of the body, he had been dead several months.

The defense is, that the plaintiff committed suicide, and therefore the Company is not liable. The plaintiff rejoins that the suicide is not proven, and the law will not *presume* a man killed himself.

The Court charged the jury that if, from the evidence, they found that the deceased came to his death by his own hands, they must find for the Company; if otherwise, for the plaintiff.

The jury still out.

Pierrepont, Stoughton & Harrington for plaintiff; Wm. C. Noyes opposed.

The Moncrief Divorce Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Margaret Moncrief vs. *John Moncrief.*—This was an action for divorce *a mensa et thoro*, and was stated in the TIMES of the 15th inst. The cause was now summed up and submitted, counsel for the plaintiff contending that a plain case for a limited divorce had been made out.

On the other hand, it was argued that no evidence appeared warranting a decree of separation. Counsel contended that the plaintiff had caused all the difficulty between herself and husband, and that she was not, therefore, entitled to come into Court and ask for a divorce or separation. Plaintiff was contradicted in all material points to which she testified.

Decision was reserved.

Stofford & Stofford for plaintiff; McCunn, Swartwout & Fine for defendant.

Practice—Proceedings by Attatchment.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Daly, Brady and Hilton, Justices.

Amable Lafevre vs. *Henry H. Morange.*—This was an action in the nature of trespass, brought to recover damages of the defendant for an alleged wrongful seizure of the plaintiff's property. The seizure was shown on the trial below, but the defendant justified under process of attachment issued out of the District Court, and claimed that the property was lawfully taken, he being the plaintiff in the action had in the District Court. The plaintiff in that case, on the trial below, contended that the attachment issued by the District Court, although regular on its face, was really void, because certain statutory conditions had not been complied with.

The Court then held that the attachment being regular on its face, it protected the officers executing the process, as also the plaintiff in that suit in making the seizure. Judgment was given for the attaching part, and there was an appeal therefrom. Decision reserved.

Wm. Stanly for appellant; H. H. Morange opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

The Blankman will case again proceeded in this Court, and the cross-examination of Henry Bolton, one of the attesting witnesses, was continued.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Hillard* vs. *Wiseman.*—Order denied.

Bayer vs. *Bayer.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WEIR, J.—*Justus L. Redfield* vs. *William J. Widdleson.*—Motion to strike out granted with liberty to plaintiff to amend, if he desires to do so, by asserting a more positive averment of defendants, alleging insolvency; the plaintiff's cost of this motion $10, to abide the event of his right to recover costs in this action.

Dennis Sadlier, et al. vs. *Patrick O'Shea.*—Motion denied, with $7 to the plaintiff to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

HILTON, J.—*The People* vs. *Mead.*—Recognizance discharged; judgment vacated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 19.

$22,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	250	Erie Railroad	30
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	73	200	do	s15 29
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	s30 66⅛	150	do	29⅛
4,000	do	67	2150	do	29⅛
4,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s	90⅜	200	do	s10 29½
9,000	E. R. 1st Mtg. Bs	98	400	do	s30 29
3,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	92½	100	do	s5 29¾
1,000	E. R. 3d Mt. Bs. '83	85	12	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
1,000	Erie R. Bds., '75.	56	500	Harlem R. Pref.	s60 32½
3,000	Erie R. C.B., '71.	57	1500	do	s30 33
4,000	Bud. R. 3d M. B.	80½	25	do	33
11,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	93	100	Mich. Central R.	47⅜
1,000	Har. 2d M. Bds.	90	200	Mich So. & N. Ia R.	21
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	10	do	13½
2,000	Chi & N.W. 1st M	39	100	Mich So. & N I.G.S.	28⅜
2,000	N. Jer. C. 2d M. B.	100	150	do	24⅜
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	67	50	do	b60 24⅞
10	Merch. Bank	97	50	Panama R.	s30. 114
80	National Bank	90	50	do	s30. 115
5	Bank of Commerce	90	10	do	115⅜
7	Metropolitan Bank.	100	16	do	116
7	Corn Exchange Bk.	81	8	do	b15. 116
10	Am. Ex. Bank	87¼	1150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	64⅜
18	do	87	625	do	64
20	Mechanics B. As'n	100	900	do	65
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	83	100	do	s10 63½
20	do	82⅜	200	do	s10 64
15	Penn. Coal Co.	73½	200	do	64⅜
100	N. Y. Central R.	s30 73	100	do	s15 63½
200	do	73⅜	50	do	64⅜
150	do	73⅜	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R	90
100	do	s10 73⅜	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 62½
350	do	73⅜	350	Clev. & Toledo R.	25
100	do	s10 73⅝	200	do	b30 25¼
400	do	74⅜	200	do	s10 25⅜
250	do	74⅜	150	do	25⅜
1100	do	74⅜	100	do	b10 25⅝
200	do	s8 74⅜	200	do	b30 25½
100	do	s30 73⅝	100	do	25⅜
100	do	s30 74	600	do	b30 25¾
100	do	s7 74¼	23	Chic. & R. I. R.	48
15	Del., L. & W. R.	75	150	do	47⅜
5	N. J. Cen. R.	106	300	do	47
50	do	105	380	Chic., B. & Q. R.	63

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	150	Hud. River R	40¼
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74	100	Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.	28⅜
25,000	do	75	100	do	29
22,000	Missouri State 6s	68	100	do	s10 28¾
5,000	do	69	300	do	s30 28⅝
3,000	E. R. C. Bs. '71.	57	100	do	b30 28
2,000	M. C. 8 per c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	95	50	Harlem R.	13⅜
5,000	M.C. 8 per c. Bs. '69	90	50	Panama R.	116
20	National Bank	90	100	Illinois C. R.	s5 64½
25	Am. Ex. Bank	87	200	do	s15 64
22	Penn. Coal Co.	74	50	do	64⅜
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	8	150	do	64¼
10	Pacific Mail S Co.	80¾	100	do	65
50	do	80	300	Gal. & Chic R.	s10 61
235	N. Y. Central R.	74⅜	250	Clev. & Tol. R	25½
50	do	s15 74	100	do	25¾
100	do	s30 73¾	100	do	b30 26
150	Mich. Cen. R.	48	400	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	s30 47¼
100	do	s30 48	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	63

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The arrival of the steamer *Atlantic*, from Havre and Southampton, early this forenoon, added $850,000 to the supply of Bullion, and the mails by this arrival, although anticipated in the heads of the news by the recent telegraphs from the *Bohemian*, off Cape Race, are esteemed of an interesting, and, for American affairs, highly encouraging character. Further orders have come forward for our great staples, and also for some of our leading Railway and other Stocks, induced by a renewed demand for Erie, Illinois Central, New-York Central, &c., in the London market. One or two of our Stock Brokers received the Bullion by this opportunity, to pay for the Stocks ordered, Messrs. SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT £10,000, and other parties in the Board smaller sums. Several of the private Banking houses also received considerable orders, accompanied by the Bullion. The letters denote continued confidence on the other side, in the ultimate settlement of our domestic political trouble, the English people being wholly incredulous as to a break-up in our Union on the sectional differences that now divide the public sentiment North and South. Of course they will soon find that the difficulty has made a more profound financial impression on this side, and more seriously imperiled the peace and harmony of the country, than the earlier advices in regard to the crisis led them to calculate upon. It will also be found, we apprehend, that the remittances to this side in Gold required to settle our Exchanges, will be larger than was at first estimated. The hope is that the true nature of the case will so gradually develop itself from steamer to steamer as to produce no important disturbance to the London money market. In regard to American Stocks, the letters to-day express much confidence in a rapid recovery, and notice a growing speculation on the other side to take advantage of our low prices. Mr SAMPSON, of the London *Times*, (who corresponds with the *Commercial* of this City,) writes as follows, being to the same effect as several private letters we have seen to the Brokers:

"Our dates from New-York reach to the 21st of November, which was the day after the Committee of the Associated Banks had held their first sitting to buy exchange. We are, therefore, informed of the partial rally that had occurred in the Stock Market from the ruinous prices touched on the 18th of November. Here there has not for an instant been anything like alarm or a desire to press sales of American stocks. Indeed, the influx of buyers has been extraordinary, and the dealers who have supplied the demand have sent out, from time to time, large orders to your market, with the view to replace what they have parted with. As remittances to provide for these orders some considerable amounts of the New-York and Ohio stocks falling due on the 1st of January were forwarded by the last Cunard steamer. This evening the market has closed with great buoyancy. Erie, which was yesterday quoted 31 to 32, is now at 34 to 35; New-York Central, which was 73 to 75, is firm at 77, and Illinois Central has rallied from 31 to 29 to 28, discount."

The market here to-day was favorably affected by these advices and the receipt of the Gold, to an extent that more than neutralized for the moment the political news in the morning papers, although the latter was construed as rather complicating the pending difficulty at Washington. At the early Boards New-York Central recovered to 74¼ ℔ cent., as against 73 late yesterday afternoon, and soon after the adjournment the Stock sold at 74¼, and at and after the Second Board at 74¼@75@74¼ ℔ cent., finally leaving off at 74¼ ℔ cent. Heavy orders were filled in New-York and Erie and Illinois Central shares, the price advancing 1¼@2 ℔ cent. on the closing rates of yesterday. The demand brought forward one or two prominent sellers of cash stock, at a handsome turn on their recent speculations, and but for whom, the foreign orders to buy would have run the prices above 30 for Erie and 65 for Illinois Central. The other New-York and Western Railways sympathized in this upward movement, thereby establishing at the Second Board a liberal advance on Hudson, Harlem, Reading, Galena, Michigan Central, Toledo and Rock Island. Some heavy contracts, seller 30 days, were made at the early Board in Harlem Preferred shares at 32 ℔ cent., on which the price rose to 34 ℔ cent. in the afternoon. The State Stocks were firmer than for a fortnight past, Tennessees 75, Missouris 69, at the close. Federal fives were steady, and the Railway mortgages firm and advancing. The Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. rose to 95 ℔ cent., and nearly all the issues of the Erie, including the unsecured, were held for or sold at higher figures. Late in the afternoon the speculative Share list closed about as follows:

Central	74⅜	Michigan Central	48¼
Erie	29½	M. Guaranteed	28¾
Illinois Central	65	Panama	115½
Hudson	40¼	Toledo	25⅜
Galena	63	Pacific	80

The receipts of Gold from England and France, while following each other in quick succession, and already amounting to about $1,700,000, favorably influenced the free currency for Exchange, but have thus far failed to advance, materially, the rates. About 100,000 bales of Cotton from the Southern ports, and Grain, Flour, &c., from New-York, to the value of $3,500,000, have gone forward within a week, furnishing bills to nearly five-fold the value of the Bullion received from the other side, in addition to which a large sum in Exchange has been created by the orders on Railway and other stocks. The effect of the Specie movement is, perhaps, more decidedly felt on the market for money at Bank and on the Street. The open market, to-day, is about 3 ℔ cent. lower on the average upon mercantile bills than a week or ten days ago, and the demand for first-class paper, outside of Bank, is shaping every way easier for sellers. Thus we hear of double-name bills, running up to May and June next, being done at 12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and shorter acceptances at the same rate, which went hard, less than a fortnight since, at 15@18 ℔ cent. The Exchanges to-day, after the sailing of the *Asia*, are steady, within yesterday's quotations; most of the large transactions being confined among and between the Shipping-houses and Brokers. The Import trade buy moderately. We quote: London, 103¾@104 for Bankers', and 102@103 for Merchant Bills; Paris, f.5.50@f.5.45.

The Canal Auditor has authorized an advance to 7 ℔ cent. per annum interest in his advertisement for the new State Canal Loan of $1,200,000, to be awarded on the 26th inst.

The official advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury, for $5,000,000 Treasury Bills, is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 18, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 28th of December instant, for the issue of any portion of five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes, in exchange for gold coin of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasury of the Mint at Philadelphia, or Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, or St. Louis, within five days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1860.

Such Treasury Notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of each bidder, or bidders, as shall offer to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest and the Treasury notes will carry such rate of interest from the date of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition, and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three-fourths of one per centum. One per cent. upon the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals vary from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened and awarded at this Department at 12 o'clock, noon, on said 28th of December.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The law in relation to holidays in this State reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The following days, viz: the 1st of January, commonly called New-Year's day, the 4th day of July, the 25th of December, commonly called Christmas day, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or *the President of the United States*, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered, as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

And this covers, of course, the 4th January next, as set apart by the proclamation of the President.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	107,000	1,401,000	78,000	15,000	6,000					
1859-60	169,000	1,764,000	66,000	28,000	7,000					
1858-9	138,000	1,493,000	66,000	27,000	13,000					
1857-8	106,000	852,000	20,000	13,000	17,000					
1856-7	128,000	1,204,000	26,000	14,000	17,000					
1855-6	144,000	1,252,000	28,000	20,000	14,000					
1860-61						523,000	125,000	75,000	737,000	653,000
1859-60						662,000	163,000	77,000	902,000	800,000
1858-9						435,000	229,000	85,000	729,000	660,000
1857-8						283,000	80,000	60,000	423,000	433,000
1856-7						237,000	116,000	65,000	418,000	610,000
1855-6						415,000	164,000	98,000	679,000	525,000

The movement of Cotton to the seaboard (says the circular of Messrs. NEILL) continues to be restricted by the political agitation at the South, and it is therefore difficult to say anything definite of the result of this crop. As we have before remarked, it is entirely a question of "how much cotton will reach the ports." The receipts have fallen far below the average of the corresponding period for the past five years, and the deficiency as compared with last year is rapidly increasing. By telegraph, it now amounts to 400,000 bales, and by the first week in January will exceed half a million bales. So large a decrease occurring in the early part of the season, while the heavy bottom land crops were being received, was quite unexpected. A heavy falling off after that date had even been looked for, but this present deficiency has prepared the public for a still greater falling off hereafter.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 69 bbls. Ashes, 508 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn Meal, 482 bushels Wheat, 362 bushels Barley, 2,623 bushels Oats, 1,013 pkgs. Provisions and 730 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 75@$4 87½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, including Middling Upland at 10½c.@10¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in fair demand at firmer and advancing prices. The reported sales add up 16,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 65@$4 75; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 95@$5 15, chiefly $5@$5 05; superfine Western at $4 65@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 05@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 65	@$4 75
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 65	@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $4 95@$5 25 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 30@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in demand including inferior to very choice extra at $5@$7 ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3@$3 05 for Jersey and $3 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, and prices have advanced. Receipts have been very light, and most holders have been reluctant to sell, unless at even higher rates than those current to-day. The reported transactions embrace 42,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 28@$1 40, the latter an extreme rate for small lots; Red do., at $1 22@$1 23; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 17; and Milwaukee Club at $1 14@$1 15; and No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 07@$1 10; and No. 2 do, at $1 05 ℔ bushel. Corn in good request at full rates; sales 70,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for mixed Western, in store; 64c.@65c., for do. do., afloat; and 65c.@66c. for Southern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 68c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Sales 14,500 bushels, part Canada West, at 75c. ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada at 37c.@37½c; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 36c.@36½c ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales have been made at 75c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue quiet, at from 25c.@32c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been very dull, to-day. Prices nominal.

OILS—Have been inactive here and in New-Bedford. Quotations are essentially unaltered.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm. Bbls.	Whale. Bbls.	Bone. Lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 17, '60	71,715	138,686	1,352,500
Same time last year	88,317	190,067	1,873,900

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 200 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $16; New Prime at $11 50; Old Mess at $15 62½@15 75; and Old Prime at $10@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard is in demand and steady. The transactions comprise 370 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet at former rates; sales 100 bbls. at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess, $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 9c @11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 18c.@18¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are heavy and drooping. For Liverpool—Flour 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@11¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ℔ bushel; Cotton 5-16d.@11-32d. ℔ lb.; Rosin, 3s. 3d. ℔ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For London—Flour. 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ℔ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Dec. 19, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on* commission.

BUTTER.

The demand from the home trade is good, but concessions in price are made on anything not strictly fine. The low rates on medium grades of State have tempted some small investments for English account, which would be largely increased but for the derangement of Exchanges. Extra Fall-made tubs move quickly at 20c.@21c., and really fine Dairies are not plenty at 18c.@20c. Medium qualities of State are salable at 15c.@17c. without difficulty. Roll Butter either from this State, Pennsylvania or Ohio is in good demand, and sells readily at our figures. Common Western Butter, more particularly such as, like Joseph's coat, is of many colors, is very slow sale at 10½c.@12c. The inquiry is made constantly here and in the country, "What is Butter worth?" "What can you get for it?" to which we would reply to all holders of butter here or in the country, that our quotations do not represent nominal figures, but are the prices at which we are making sales freely, and all who wish to realize on their Butter can get our quotations by sending to us. Butter is not dull with us, but lively.

Orange County, pails, fine, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@	—
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	10	@	12
Ohio, common to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ℔ lb	10	@	13

CHEESE

Is without material change. Moderate amounts contracted some time since are going forward to England. English dairy and all descriptions of fancy Cheese are dull and slow sale.

Fine State, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Fair State, ℔ lb	7	@	9
Ohio, fine, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Ohio, fair, ℔ lb	6	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Pineapple, ℔ lb	14	@	15
English Dairy, Ohio, ℔ lb	10	@	14

EGGS

Continue very dull with a downward tendency. A good portion of the receipts have been frozen. We quote, with less off:

Lime Eggs, ℔ dozen	17	@	18
State, Jersey and Long Island, ℔ dozen	20	@	22
Ohio, ℔ dozen	20	@	—

DRIED FRUITS.

No improvement in Dried Apples. Large lots of State are offered at 4c., with no buyers. Dried Peaches of small cut and bright color are more active at 12c. Unpeeled Peaches are unsalable, unless at 3c.@4c. Cherries and all kinds of Dried Berries are lower.

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	4	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb	2	@	3
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ℔ lb	8	@	13
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ℔ lb	8	@	13
Peaches, unpeeled	4	@	—
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ℔ lb	8	@	9
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	—	@	16
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	—	@	16

GREEN FRUITS

Continues dull and unchanged.

Apples, Fall Pippins, prime, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Twenty-ounce, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Gilliflowers, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Apples, Russetts, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, Talmon Sweets, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Common, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 60
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ℔ bbl	9 00	@	11 50
Cranberries, Eastern	9 00	@	10 00
Cranberries, Western	6 00	@	9 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market has been glutted with all sorts of Poultry, and large lots of frozen and poor stuff have been sold at very low figures. The receipts to-day have fallen off some, and as the holidays approach prices may improve. Game and Venison is plenty.

Fowls, dressed, Northern and Western, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Turkeys, dressed, Northern and Western, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Geese, dressed, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Partridges, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Grouse, ℔ pair	50	@	—
Quail ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	—
Venison, saddle	8	@	10
Venison, carcase	6	@	—

DRESSED HOGS.

There is no particular change to note, and prices remain as last week.

Dressed Hogs, Corn-fed, heavy, ℔ lb	6¾	@	7
Dressed Hogs, light, ℔ lb	7	@	7¼

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes continue to advance, and the market is very active.

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ℔ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 87
Potatoes, Junes, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Potatoes, Peachblows	1 50	@	1 75
Onions, red, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Onions, white, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	75	@	87
Beets, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	—	@	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ 100	6 00	@	15 00
Turnips, ℔ bbl	63	@	75
Celery, ℔ dozen	—	@	75
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	4 00	@	8 00
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Carrots, ℔ bbl	88	@	1 38

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1860.

The present being Christmas week, or the week in which Christmas animals are offered for sale, there has been a splendid show of fat cattle and sheep, so that the comparatively moderate number of animals offered for sale does not convey an idea of the real amount of meat. Beeves are in fair supply, and of extra good quality generally, with quite a sprinkling of very fat, premium animals for the holidays. The market has been very fair for this class, some of which have brought full 12c. ℔ lb., net. Good beeves have been purchased readily at 9c.@9½c., but the poorer grades were not in demand, and sold scarcely as well as one week ago. The stock was all disposed of.....Milch Cows are little inquired after, and the market is not as good as it was a few weeks ago.....Veal Calves do not sell readily. Beef, mutton and pork draw away from the veal market. Calves are worth 5c.@5½c.—very few 7c. ℔ lb. live weight. Sheep are scarce, with a brisk demand for good mutton, at an advance of 50c. at least from last week. Some very fat sheep have been brought in, as noted below. We have never seen so many of this class at any previous market. A few have been sold at $18@$25 ℔ head.....Hogs are plenty, and ½c. lower than last week. They come forward faster than they can be sold, even at the reduced quotations.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC 18.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,479	103	413	8,191	15,180
Previous week	3,845	109	497	5,630	11,209
Same week last year	4,671	141	459	13,981	26,825
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 28,366. Total number received the previous week, 24,240, being an increase of 4,076 head, mostly swine.

Of the 4,479 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,657 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 560 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 156 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 59 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 47 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.

The 3,657 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 809; Hudson River Railroad, 1,794; Harlem Railroad, 477; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 322; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 154, and 101 on foot. The navigation of the Hudson River is now closed for the Winter, hence no more cattle will come in by boats.

Of the 3,657 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 981 head came from New-York, 864 from Illinois, 415 from Kentucky, 779 from Ohio, 219 from Indiana, 52 from Michigan, 40 from New-Jersey, 29 from Pennsylvania, 54 from Connecticut, 12 from Canada, and 212 from Iowa.

THE CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The market opened on Tuesday with a moderate number of oullocks on sale at Forty-fourth street, but in quality they were quite superior to those of former markets. In fact, we have not seen so many really fat premium cattle offered at a single market for years. The most of them had previously been sold, at $115, $125 and even $175 each, for holiday

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-morrow (Friday) Morning, in ample time for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

BIBLO'S GARDEN—All that Glitters is not Gold—The Pirate Lover.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—To Marry or not to Marry—Race for a Widow.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Herne the Hunter—The Devil's Oak.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Sea of Ice—What is It?—Aztec Children.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

To Correspondents.

We must crave the indulgence of correspondents for any apparent neglect of their favors. We have an immense accumulation of manuscript—especially of communications on the subject of our political troubles, many of which are valuable and would be cheerfully published at once if the pressure of news, advertisements, &c., upon our columns, did not render it impossible. In due time we hope to be able to make room for some of them,—but we must bespeak the forbearance of their authors.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important feature in the proceedings of Congress yesterday was the speech of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, in the Senate, continued from Tuesday. He made a strong appeal for the Union, and declared that Tennessee would stand by it to the last. Alluding to the expressed intention of South Carolina to compel the other Southern States to follow her in her scheme of secession, he said that Tennessee would not be dragged into a Southern or any other Confederacy until she had time to consider about it. He was followed by Mr. Lane, of Oregon. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, made his appearance in the Senate yesterday for the first time during the present session. The Pension and the Military Academy bills were passed In the House, the day was principally occupied in the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the item under discussion being an appropriation of $900,000 for the return and maintenance of the recaptured Africans. The bill finally passed as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. An effort was made to adjourn over until the 7th of January, but it failed—94 to 82.

The New York delegation in Congress held an adjourned caucus last night, only a few members being absent, and unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the remedy for all existing evils in the Union was to be found in the Constitution, and that all just cause of complaint could be removed by a due observance of present laws.

Late reports from Georgia, received in Washington, indicate that, after all, South Carolina is likely to be disappointed in her expectation that the Empire State of the South will afford her aid and countenance, to the extent of following immediately in her footsteps, should she see fit to declare her connection with the Union dissevered. There is asserted to be a large party of Unionists in Georgia, who will coöperate with those opposed to separate State action to defeat the extremists, and thus afford delay until better counsels can prevail. These reports created a better feeling in Washington yesterday, and a strong hope that, through the medium of the Consulting Committee, something might yet be done to stay the tide of disunion.

Owing to the severe storm prevailing, no reports of the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention yesterday had reached us up to the time of going to press with our first edition.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Southampton on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated, but London journals to the 5th (one day later) are received, and from them we obtain some fresh information. The *Times* has another article on the secession movement in the Southern States, and it is one more strongly in favor of conciliation from the North than any that have yet appeared in its columns. We copy from the same journal an interesting account of Capt. McClintock's Arctic Expedition in the *Bull-dog*, by which the practicability of carrying a line of telegraph from Europe to America *viâ* Faroe, Iceland, and Greenland, has been successfully established. The *Atlantic* brought, in gold, £149,450 from Southampton, and $113,960 from Havre.

News from the Pacific side to the 5th inst. reaches us by the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday morning. The official returns of both the California and the Oregon elections had been received. The total vote in the former State was 119,807, and in the latter 14,761. The plurality of Mr. Lincoln over Mr. Breckinridge in Oregon is 301. The people of California have voted against calling a Constitutional Convention by only 173 votes, and in favor of paying all the State's indebtedness by a large majority. The flume of the Tuolumne Water Company had been blown up by some evil-disposed persons, and the consequence was a scarcity of water in a large mining district. David Scammell, formerly a resident in this City, and a Lieutenant in the New-York Volunteers in Mexico, had been elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in San Francisco. There is later news from British Columbia, but nothing of importance.

While the steamer *Commonwealth* was on her way to this City yesterday morning, and waiting for daylight near Throg's Neck, with steam shut off, a defective iron plate in the steam-chimney blew out, making a slight opening, through which the steam escaped into the fire-room, and out among the deck passengers. Several persons were scalded, and one, a colored waiter named James Myers, has died of his injuries at the Hospital. Mrs. Blake, and a young daughter and son, were also badly burned. Capt. Williams, Mr. Foster, the Clerk of the boat, and other officers, did all in their power for the relief of the suffering parties, and the cabin passengers promptly took up a collection for their benefit. The *Commodore* will take the place of the *Commonwealth*, which will be hauled off to undergo the usual Winter repairs.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular meeting yesterday. The death of Mr. Jennings, a boarding officer at Quarantine, was announced. Rev. C. W. Dennison explained the plan of an Industrial School, to be opened in State-street, which received the approval of the Board. 395 emigrants only have arrived during the week; total since January, 192,116.

In the Board of Education, the appointments of teachers of the Evening Schools by the local Boards of the various Wards were, with few exceptions, confirmed. $2,172 was appropriated to furnish the new school-house in Oliver-street. An additional Clerk of the Board was appointed at a salary of $400. The Board voted to hold a special meeting on Wednesday next, to finish up the business of the year.

The case of the slaver *Cora* was resumed yesterday, and Salon Humphrey, who made the bill of sale, testified as to the particulars of the transaction. The prisoners were not in attendance, and Capt. Latham was reported to be quite ill. The case was adjourned to Friday.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the entire day was occupied by the trial of Friedrich Schacht for the murder of Michael Kavanagh. The case is still on. In the General Sessions there were several forgery trials; and one burglar, on his plea of guilty, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. The case of the Sheriff against the Comptroller, in regard to fees in the liquor and police cases, was submitted to Justice Sutherland, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on the written points of counsel. Decision as to the *mandamus* was reserved. An interesting case was tried before Justice Woodruff in the Supreme Court, which involved the question as to what evidences of suicide will establish a presumption of law that a party died of his own hands. The verdict was not rendered.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, under the news and gold arrival by the steamer *Atlantic*, and several of the Railway stocks were taken freely on orders from England, at an advance of 1½@2 ₩ cent. New-York Central closed 74¾ ₩ cent. Money again improved for the borrower, on mercantile paper. Exchange steady.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in good request, at firmer rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars and Whisky. Cotton was in demand. Provisions were quiet. Hay was inquired for. Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Metals and Naval Stores were inactive. Limited transactions were reported in Coffee, Rice, Fish, Tallow and Tobacco. Other branches of trade were unaltered.

At the Live-Stock Markets, yesterday, there was a fine show of good animals, brought in for Christmas week. The supply of extra beef cattle was unusually large, even for this season. Some of these sold as high as 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb. for the dressed carcasses, to be weighed after slaughtering. Cattle equal to the usual first grades went readily at 9½c.@10c.; a slight advance upon the previous weekly market,—while the poorest grades sold at the decline. Cows and calves were selling about as last week, if anything lower. The exhibits of large fat sheep has seldom been excelled at the sales-pens—several single sheep sold at $18 to $25 per head. Live hogs are ½c. ₩ lb. lower than last week, the market being rather overstocked. The total receipts of live animals at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 4,479 beef cattle, 103 milch cows, 413 veal calves, 8,191 sheep, and 15,180 live hogs—total, 28,366. Owing to the heavy weights of a large proportion of the cattle and sheep, these figures do not quite indicate the actual supply of meats.

The President in his own Defence.

We publish, in another column, rather an extraordinary document, purporting to come from the hands of President Buchanan. It is a political letter,—addressed to a gentleman in Philadelphia who had expressed a fear, shared by many of their party friends, lest the "remaining vitality" of the Democratic Party might be "still further lessened" by the course of action the President was pursuing in regard to secession. It was designed to be confidential,—but that purpose has been frustrated and the world is permitted to share the wisdom originally intended for the use of the much more limited circle of Mr. Buchanan's political "friends." We should be glad if we were at liberty to consider it spurious,—but we fear the intrinsic evidence of its genuineness deprives us of this consolation. It must certainly be humiliating to find the President of the Republic, in this supreme crisis of its history, extending a degree of anxious consideration to a small party clique in Philadelphia which he denies to the gallant little garrison of Fort Moultrie.

Mr. Buchanan in this letter first shows very conclusively that a State has no right to secede,—and that he is clothed with power by the Constitution to enforce obedience to the laws. After this admirable demonstration of his duty, he proceeds to declare that he has made up his mind *not* to perform it,—because he is quite certain that any attempt to do so would involve the country in civil war, deluge its fields with blood, "mow down" hundreds of thousands of negro slaves, encourage a very dangerous military spirit in the country, and lead to inconceivable evils in the present and the future. And he closes this very extraordinary manifesto with the cheering assurance that

"The only means I have now in my command centre in exhorting the people, as a nation, to implore the assistance of an overruling Providence, in order to avert the dangers which now beset our beloved land."

We are really at a loss to know what to make of this epistle. It is quite in the spirit of the Message. There is not one whit more inconsistency between its premises and its conclusion that was manifest in that document. It avoids, with the same care which the Message evinced, the real point of duty, and fights, with the same conspicuous valor, the same man of straw. If we were to judge only from its intrinsic character, therefore, we should have little hesitation in pronouncing it a genuine epistle from the Presidential pen.

One thing is clear,—whether genuine or not, it illustrates admirably the line of conduct which the President has resolved to pursue. And if he did not write it, we have very little doubt that he will readily adopt it as a capital statement of his views,—clothed in clearer language than he is in the habit of using, and therefore much more likely than his Message to make them generally understood, if not to commend them to favor.

The Secession Administration.

Mr. Secretary Thompson, of the Department of the Interior, has left Washington for Raleigh. He goes as Commissioner from the State of Mississippi to the State of North Carolina, to consult with the authorities of that State in regard to Southern coöperation in the event of secession. He still holds his office under the Federal Government, and is expected to return within a few days.

This is but one of many indications that Mr. Buchanan's Administration is actively enlisted in the work of overthrowing the Government. One member of his Cabinet, Mr. Cobb, has resigned, after having done everything in his power to discredit the Department over which he presided, and prepared an elaborate incendiary *pronunciamiento* against the Government of which he was himself a part, and which he had sworn to support. The President's special organ spread this document at full length before the world in its pages, and commended it cordially to public confidence. Secretary Thompson has entered openly into the secession service, while professing still to serve the Federal authority. Secretary Floyd devotes himself to disposing of the public arms and munitions in such a way that they shall be "handy" for the Secessionists in case of conflict with the General Government. Under Secretaries, Superintendents of the Executive Printing, clerks and employes of the Administration in various positions, are open and avowed Secessionists, and are not only tolerated, but encouraged by their superiors, in such a course. The *National Intelligencer* points out the very remarkable contrast between this toleration of treason to the Government and the unrelenting severity with which every hint of infidelity to the party, and of favor for Mr. Douglas, has been punished by the President.

The fact is, the whole country is settling down to the conviction that Mr. Buchanan is faithless to his trust,—that he is intentionally favoring the secession movement,—either from sympathy with its traitorous purpose or from an imbecile incompetence to meet the responsibility which it devolves upon him.

We have reason to think that he *favors* secession under the idea that the seceding States will return to the Union after obtaining the guarantees which they require. Unless we are mistaken in the information we have received upon this subject, this is the tenor of his assurances from the leaders of the movement in South Carolina, on the strength of which he has refused to reinforce the garrison at Fort Moultrie. Whether this is the deliberate purpose of the seceding States,—or whether they have imposed it upon Mr. Buchanan as a means of avoiding the presence of any more troops, must be left to conjecture. If the former supposition be true, the whole secession movement resolves itself into a political trick,—a device to extort from the fears of the country concessions which its sober and settled judgment will not grant. If the latter be true, Mr. Buchanan is simply the dupe of men who deem any strategy justifiable which may mislead an enemy.

Fall in the Price of Slaves.

The Romney (Va.) *Argus*, lamenting the decline in the value of slaves, reports the sale at $800 of a valuable mechanic, who last year would readily have brought $1,500. Everywhere in the South at the present moment the quotations for such merchandise are merely nominal. The transactions are extremely few, and uniformly at prices which a twelvemonth since would have been considered ridiculously inadequate. In the Frontier States rates are better maintained than further southward, for the reason that there is less danger of servile revolt there than in the Cotton States. In South Carolina, for instance, the perilous aspect of the social question absolutely prevents the sale or exchange of slaves; and while the nominal rates have declined at least thirty per cent., there are no sales to test the decline. It may be safe, however, to estimate that if the involuntary labor of the South was in 1859 worth $1200,000,000, in 1860 it is worth less than $800,000,000—a sudden depreciation for which the capital of no country in the world has ever, perhaps, furnished a precedent.

If we inquire the reason of this extraordinary fact, we discover at once that it originates nowhere outside of the Slave States themselves. It is not due to the existence of the Republican Party, for that organization has been in full vigor through the last four years, a period through which the price of slaves has, until recently, steadily advanced. It does not spring from the principles or platform of that party; for they universally disclaim all design to interfere with the institution in the several States, and regard the subject of emancipation not merely as one with which they have no concern, but as a problem which defies the ingenuity of the shrewdest to solve. It is not because Republicans have circulated incendiary ideas, taught insubordination, or held out false hopes to the negro; the most malignant antagonists of that party bring no such charge against it. Evidently, therefore, the causes which have rendered slave property unsafe, and so diminished its value, are due to the South itself. It belongs to that system of political agitation which has taught the capitalists of the North caution, while it has involved the capitalists of the South in loss and danger. We have laid before our readers repeatedly, letters and other evidence of an unquestionable sort, to show that the negro has obtained his dangerous and exaggerated knowledge from his master; from the public speeches of political orators, and from the absurd reports current among themselves, and founded on the other sources of information. Misrepresentation of the Republican policy has been the whole and sole material of warfare in the recent campaign in the Southern States, the fruit of which is this formidable danger of insurrection—a danger far more urgent than any other result of the present attitude of the Cotton States, and one the immediate effects of which are felt disastrously.

This danger is more imminent in the Cotton States than in those nearer the North, because in the latter the slave is saved from the desperate alternative of revolt, by the ever lingering hope of escape. It is mainly from the border States that the underground railroad obtains its passengers. Every one of these fortunate travelers leaves behind him those who have witnessed his successful effort, and envy him the freedom it has earned him. Hence, while the lives of the whites are held by a less precarious tenure, property in blacks is even more insecure, and if the South Carolina planter declines to buy negroes for fear of introducing conspiracy into his sable flock, thus reducing the price of hands, the same result follows in Virginia, from the encouragement to escape afforded by the rumored Abolitionism of the party now in the ascendant in the North; encouragement borrowed from the indiscreet language of white agitators. The whole responsibility, therefore, of this wholesale and fatal depreciation of Southern wealth is due to Southern misconduct, and in no degree to aggression or interference on the part of the other section. The willful and wicked aspersions of the slaveholder upon the motives of a great national party have simply recoiled in ruin upon themselves.

Consistency.—We publish elsewhere, from the London *Times*, another article on the pending excitement in the Southern States. The leading British journal has been prolific in articles on American topics since our Presidential election, and, as a rule, they have been marked by strong common sense, judgment and correct information. It is very evident, however, that the writer of the article which we quote to-day has not derived his facts or drawn his opinions from the source that inspired his predecessor of the previous week. *Then* "the triumphs of Democratic insolence, and the demonstrations of Southern ruffianism in Congress" were the theme of fierce denunciation; homage was paid "not to that which Southerners are so anxious to conserve, but to that which they are seeking to destroy;" and the question was scornfully put "whether any sane man could believe that England and France would stultify their free policy of half a century for the sake of an extended cotton trade?" *Now*, Slavery comes in for a fair share of the *Times'* patronage, for "what would New-York, Liverpool, Manchester, and even the British metropolis be without it?" The answer, of course, is—a blank. Consistency is a very rare jewel, indeed.

Our Fire Department.

The Fire Department of our City, while claiming much credit as a volunteer organization, rendering its services gratuitously in behalf of property and life, is rapidly becoming a heavy burden on the City Treasury; and it may to-day be justly questioned, whether a paid Department, with every man in the force drawing salary and liable to lose his place for misconduct, would not be a measure as promotive of public economy as it would certainly be conducive to the public peace, comfort and morals. This experiment has been tried elsewhere, and in every instance the results have been satisfactory and encouraging. The change from a volunteer to the paid system of Fire Companies, has certainly contributed its full share to the redemption of Baltimore from the sway of rowdies; and if the interesting class of those who now "bunk" in our engine houses, could be made to sleep at home o' nights, and spend less time in association with similar youths similarly situated, we make no doubt that there would soon be a perceptible diminution in the assault and battery cases to be tried at the Court of Special Sessions.

There is an air of ungraciousness, we admit, in criticising the operation of a system which claims to be one of gratuitous service, only actuated by a desire for the public good. We are not insensible to the gallantry exhibited on many occasions by members of the Fire Department, nor ungrateful for the vast amounts of property and the many human lives which they have saved by their exertions. It is because we appreciate these things at their full worth, that we desire to see the men recompensed for their time and labor in the public service; while there is not an intelligent fireman in our City but will readily admit, that there are very serious and almost equivalent drawbacks to the value of the Department as at present organized and administered. Like all other branches of the City Government, corruption is striking deep root in the machinery of our fire system—the gratuitous services of the volunteers being used as a cloak by whole hosts of jobbing contractors, under which they can securely make depredations on the public purse. New sites for Hook and Ladder, Engine and Hose houses, are being eternally purchased at exorbitant prices; the houses themselves are continually undergoing costly additions, alterations and repairs; new apparatus is ordered for almost every company that can be induced to make such a request; and the repairs to all portions of machinery are executed at prices which would be of fabulous amount if not shared by so many before reaching the actual operatives.

As a specimen of the abuses to which we refer, the proceedings of our Common Council, on the 18th and 17th days of the present month, will be found to present an average illustration of the perfect recklessness with which all demands made in the name of the Fire Department, are granted. In these demands, it is true, but few, if any of the firemen have any direct pecuniary interest—their popularity with the public, and their rivalries with other companies being dexterously used by the municipal lobby of jobbers, contractors and steam fire-engine patentees, to subserve the most corrupt and nefarious schemes for obtaining a plunge, arm-deep, into the City strong-box.

On the 13th of this month the Board of Councilmen voted $2,875 to Messrs. Lee and Larned, steam fire-engine builders, to pay for the mere use of the unpurchased steam-engine *Niagara*. Also the sum of $2,649 50 to pay the same firm for repairs to steam-engine *J. G. Storm* and one or two other engines, not specified. A new location was ordered to be selected for Hose Company No. 20, doubtless to involve an additional expenditure of ten or fifteen thousand dollars. The cellar of Engine Company No. 17 was ordered to be dug out a depth of ten feet. A new and very costly fire-escape was granted to Hook and Ladder Company No. 15. This is a pretty fair specimen of one evening's Councilmanic work in reference to the Fire Department, though the total ordered to be expended is somewhat less than the average.

The same Board, at its meeting on the 17th instant, passed the following resolutions: To purchase a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 24; a new and costly fire-escape for Hook and Ladder Company No. 4; a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 2; a new hose-carriage for Hose Company No. 24; a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 6; and another new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 42—thus probably voting away not less, at the very least, than $50,000, at this single session, as a reward to those who use the services of the disinterested firemen as a cloak for their schemes of plunder!

And on the same evening, while the Board of Councilmen were thus employed in voting a fortune to Messrs. Lee and Larned, the Board of Aldermen, with a like spirit of commendable liberality, were transacting equally profitable business of a similar nature. They voted a new steam-engine to Hose Company No. 52, the resolution suspiciously providing that this engine be built by the Amoskeag Company "without contract;" also that an addition be made to the house of Engine Company No. 10, at an expense of $800, the same to be done "without contract." Also a new truck and apparatus for Hook and Ladder Company No. 12; also $8,000 for building a new house for Engine Company No. 29; also a new fire-escape truck for Company No. 15; also a new tender for Engine Company No. 7; also to purchase a location for Engine Company No. 18, and also a new location for Engine Company No. 31.

All such resolutions as these are mere matters of form when once introduced, the Councilmen invariably indorsing the action of the Aldermen, who never fail to return the compliment with reference to the similar jobbing measures originating in the Board of Councilmen. It is no overstrained calculation to say that the various jobs herein specified will cost the City not less, altogether, than $100,000; and though Chief Engineer Decker was elected to his present office not many months ago, as the avowed and extreme opponent of more steam fire-engines than were at that time in use, it is on record that more of these engines have been asked for, and of course granted under his administration, than can by any possibility be either needed or made available.

The North Atlantic Telegraph.—The great idea of connecting Europe with America by means of the electric telegraph, may, after all, be realised at no very distant date. We print this morning from the London *Times* a most interesting account of the recent expedition of the British steamer *Bulldog*, under the command of the celebrated Arctic discover, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, who has now gained fresh laurels by establishing the complete practicability of carrying a line of telegraph from Europe to America, *vid* Faroe, Iceland and Greenland. It has been ascertained that no danger to the enterprise need be apprehended from ice or icebergs, and the depth of water in the deepest parts of the route is four hundred fathoms less than the depth of the Atlantic plateau, where the former cable was successfully laid. Apart from the satisfactory establishment of this telegraphic route between England and the United States, some important scientific discoveries were made by Capt. McClintock, and the account of the expedition will repay perusal.

The Law's Delay.

Many members of the legal profession, and nearly all who have the misfortune to be litigants in support of their rights, are beginning to make serious complaints of the unnecessary and prejudicial delays of the Judiciary in rendering their decisions on cases argued in our Courts of Record. It is alleged that one Judge of the Supreme Court rarely decides a case within a year after the hearing; while another Judge of the Common Pleas has been known, in many instances, to take from eighteen months to three years before delivering his opinion on cases taken home for examination.

In the inferior Courts, such as the Marine and Civil Justices' the Code of Procedure is peremptory in ordering that decisions shall be rendered within four and eight days, respectively, after the hearing of any cause—four days being the time allotted to the Marine Court, and eight days, we believe, to the Civil Justices. In order to enforce these provisions, it is declared by the Code that any judgments given in these Courts after the lapse of the periods named, shall be void and of no effect.

The same Code prescribes that in the Courts of Record, such as the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas, the Judge shall render his decision within twenty days after the case shall have been submitted to him. But as the statute omits to add, as in the of the inferior Courts, that the decision shall be void if not rendered within the time specified, the Judges of our Common Pleas, Supreme, and Superior Courts have united in regarding the twenty-day limitation as advisory, not mandatory—as a suggestion rather than as an order.

Of course we cheerfully admit that there are cases which may require more than twenty days for examination; but that papers should be taken home and laid aside untouched for one, two or three years, is something which neither the public nor the legal profession should be expected to bear with patience. There are cases in which a defendant who was perfectly solvent at the time of trial, has become bankrupt and penniless during the years intervening between the submission of the case to the Judge and the final rendering of a decision in the plaintiff's favor—the door being thus very carefully locked many months after the steed has been stolen.

But not only do these delinquent Judges delay and in many cases seriously injure the plaintiffs in causes tried before themselves at Special Term, but they also go far to obstruct and render nugatory the labors of their more industrious or less hesitant associates in the trial of causes at General Term. In the Common Pleas, for instance, where all appeal cases must be heard before three Judges, each of whom has to be consulted before the delivery of a decision, the one Judge who asks to be allowed to "take the papers home"—where he will probably keep them for six, twelve or eighteen months—effectually prevents the delivery of a decision for any of the periods named, although his two associates are seldom more than twenty or forty days in arrear of the Calendar.

It is in contemplation, we learn, to have a bill introduced at the next session of our State Legislature, providing that in all cases where decisions are not delivered within twenty days in any of the Courts named, the cause shall be brought up again for trial in the same Court, taking precedence of all other cases, and the decision on this second trial shall be delivered "within ten days at furthest." It is also said that certain plaintiffs, who can prove losses through delays in the decision of their cases—the defendants becoming bankrupt or quitting the State meanwhile—are about testing the responsibility of the Judges for these delays, by commencing suits against said Judges for recovery of the amounts so lost.

A Sensible Proceeding.—The State of North Carolina, while neglecting nothing which it may deem essential to the protection of Southern rights, is resolved not to enter upon the grave business of dissolving the Union with indecent haste, nor to permit a hot-headed minority to plunge the State into secession. A Joint Committee of the Legislature has recommended that a State Convention be held on the 18th of February,—and a bill has also been introduced providing that

"No ordinance of said Convention, dissolving the connection of the State of North Carolina with the Federal Government, or connecting it with any other, shall have any force or validity *until it shall have been submitted to, and ratified by, a majority of the qualified voters of the State* for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted for their approval or rejection."

This is eminently sensible and dignified. Secession is the most important act which any State can attempt,—and it should never be undertaken except upon the clear and unmistakable requirement of a decided majority of her people. South Carolina has shown no clearer proof of the conscious weakness of her cause than in the hasty and inconsiderate action by which she has endeavored to precipitate the disunion issue. At no stage of her proceedings has she shown the slightest willingness to let the voice of her people be heard.

Increase of the Police Force.—The proposition now before the Board of Supervisors to add four hundred men to the present Police force of our City, is a measure good in itself, and eminently wise, in view of the excited and unsettled condition of the public mind. These appointments will add materially to the security of property and life during the coming troublous months—the present force being obviously insufficient for the many hundred miles of streets intrusted to their guardianship. The Board of Supervisors, we are glad to see, acknowledge the necessity of the proposed increase, and the utility of the present Metropolitan organization—Democrats uniting with Republicans in conceding that the request of General Superintendent John A. Kennedy is based on justice, and could not be refused without serious danger to the public interests.

—Mr. Henry Dexter is executing a bust of Gov. Banks.

KING COTTON.

England Looking for a Supply Without Dependence upon the United States.

As the Cotton States are placing great dependence upon England as their future customer for their "Great Staple," it may be well for them to read the third annual report of the "*British Cotton-Supply Association*," from which some extraordinary facts may be learned, showing the great energy and research of that Association, acting under the determination to obtain a full supply of cotton in the future, without dependence upon the product of slave labor.

Those who believe that England has been unsuccessful in her efforts to obtain cotton from other places, will be somewhat surprised at the following facts. The sources of her supply, at different periods, have been as follows:

	1850—lbs.	1857—lbs.
United States	493,153,112	634,758,949
Brazil	30,299,982	29,910,832
Egyptian	18,931,414	24,962,144
West Indies	228,913	1,443,568
East Indies	118,872,742	250,238,144
All other places	2,090,698	7,965,169
Total	669,576,861	969,318,805

Thus showing, though her increased consumption is very large, yet she has obtained nearly one-third of the whole amount consumed from other places than the United States.

The prospect, however, of her future supply, is the more surprising, as the report of the Association illustrates. They state, "that there is not an inhabited Cotton country in the world, to which their attention has not been directed.

Through the influence of the British Consuls, the cultivation of Cotton in Turkey has been commenced under great promise. The Home Minister in Greece has introduced it into many departments; and in the Island of Cyprus an estate of eighty thousand acres, has been devoted to it. Cotton seed has been distributed among the farmers of the fertile valley of the Meander, in Asia Minor, with full instructions for planting and gathering the crop. Of Egypt, the Committee report, "that they expect to increase the growth, from one hundred thousand bales, *to the large figure of one million.* In Tunis, the Bey is using great exertions with his subjects, to cultivate the "Great Staple." In Western Africa, at Sierra Leone and Sherbro, cotton gins have been introduced and a profitable trade in the native cotton commenced. In Liberia and along the Gold Coast every exertion is being made with every prospect of success. At Accra and Cape Coast Castle, are Agricultural Societies which make cotton culture their specialty. A great quantity of cotton is raised in the adjacent countries. The Accra Agricultural Society have engaged with a Lincolnshire firm to purchase this cotton, which they buy in the seed at less than a cent a pound. This cotton, cleaned, is worth in Liverpool, fourteen cents a pound.

From the interior an Agent of the Association reports, that a large export trade will soon be realized, and that he found 70,000 people busy in its growing, spinning and weaving. The prospect is, that in the numerous towns which stud the coast, cotton marts will soon be established, and furnish a large quantity.

At Elmina, Benin, Old Calabar, and the Cameroone, a good beginning has been made by distribution of seed and cotton gins. At Lagos a hopeful trade has been opened. Along the line of the River Niger it is proposed to establish trading stations. It is reported that immense quantities which can be bought for six cents clean, on the Niger, is worth sixteen cents in Liverpool.

In South Africa, the Government of Natal is stimulating the cotton culture. Numerous farmers there are planting it, and as an illustration of their success, one of them reports "that he has on hand 100,000 lbs.

In Eastern Africa, in the rich valley of the Shire, an European colony is being established for raising cotton.

From the Feejee Islands, the Committee have received the most wonderful specimens of cotton growing *wild* there, and *reproducing*, for from ten to *fifteen years!* The samples are so valuable as to range from 13 to 24 cents per pound; they say "that from no other part of the world has such a collection of graduated qualities been received." It is calculated that from half the area of these islands might be raised four millions bales per annum.

Australia has entered into the cultivation, and will soon export freely. Samples of the best quality have been received. But the Committee say, from "wondrous India" are they receiving the most flattering reports; and this year it is estimated that her exports will reach a million bales. In British Guiana the cultivation has also been undertaken with the most encouraging prospects.

In Jamaica, the "British Cotton Company" report flattering progress. So much for England.

In Havana, Cuba, great efforts are being made, and a new company has been established, called the "Anglo-Spanish Cotton Company," with a capital of $4,000,000, for raising cotton.

It is evident from these facts, to the intelligent mind, that "King Cotton" does not sit so firmly on that *throne*, before which so many bow and worship, as many may imagine or desire; and it is certain that the day is not distant when the manufacturers of Europe will draw their largest supply of cotton from the sources named. And that the American manufacturer will also be impressed with the belief, (so soon as his sympathies for the interests of the Cotton States shall be *refused* and *severed*,) as are the European manufacturers, that cheap labor should produce cheap cotton, and that in no other parts of the world can labor be found upon the right soil and in the right climate, to compete with Africa and the East Indies, where more than 300,000,000 are waiting employment. To those parts of the world will the Northern States soon be led to look, by the energies and example of England, to supply their wants of cotton; and asked to join with the other "civilized powers" of the earth, in the protection and employment of free labor, and the suppression of those *institutions* antagonistic to the same.

In this view, it is quite within the probabilities of the future, that the Legislature of the State of Georgia, which ignores those immutable laws which govern trade, may deem it expedient to repeal that "enlightened act," which she so recently passed—to wit:

"That no citizen of the State of Georgia, *under a penalty* of a fine of $2,000, shall be allowed to sell a bale of cotton or a barrel of apples to any person north of Mason and Dixon's Line."

And it is also quite probable that she will realize the necessity, with the other Cotton States, of employing cheaper labor than she now employs, or will be forced to ask that protection on her cotton and rice which is now given to the sugar of Louisiana. Progress.

More Retailing.—Quite a number of our wholesale merchants seem inclined to imitate the example set in 1857, of converting their stores into retail establishments during the depression of business. Messrs. Paillard & Martin, in Maiden-lane, have resolved on doing so, and offer their large stock of musical boxes and Swiss watches at retail until Dec. 31.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—"Romeo and Juliet" was played here last night, Mr. Booth sustaining the part of the hero, and a "young lady of this City," that of the heroine. The interest of the occasion centred, of course, upon the latter. Miss Elliott, the *débutante*, possesses a good figure, fine eyes and a pleasing stage presence; her movements are unembarrassed and graceful. Beyond these requisites, which she brings to a profession demanding these and many others, we noticed much quiet and thoughtful purpose, and a meritorious modesty, which, while it was embarrassing to the lady herself, was not the less her friend with the audience. There is no royal road to acting, and the future excellence which is promised by this initial performance must depend on patient heroism, willing drudgery, tedious minuteness of study, and unflinching strength of purpose. The first triumph has been gained, but scarcely the first victory, for Miss Elliott has yet everything to learn. It is pleasant, however, to be able to assure her at the start that to a miscellaneous audience, (the truest and some times severest critic,) as well as to the mere reporter, she seems to possess every graceful requisite for distinction in the profession she has espoused.

Mr. Booth's *Romeo* was a good performance, but scarcely up to the excellence of his *Richelieu* and *Iago*. The other parts were sustained by the members of the company in their usual way.

To-night Mr. Booth will repeat his great performance of *Richelieu*.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Official Returns of the California and Oregon Elections—News from British Columbia.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Pony Express bound East passed at 2 o'clock this morning, leaving the following summary of Pacific news to the afternoon of the 5th inst.:

The Pony Express, with St. Louis advices to the 21st, and Fort Kearney to the 23d, arrived at San Francisco last evening.

The Secretary of State, on the 3d inst., opened and counted the official returns of the late election, declaring the following result: LINCOLN, 38,721: DOUGLAS, 37,964; BRECKINRIDGE, 33,971; BELL, 9,113; Scattering, 170. Total, 119,807.

The people voted against calling a Constitutional Convention, by a majority of only 173.

The vote for paying the State debt was largely in the ascendant. This debt amounts to between two and three millions of dollars, which should have been legalized in 1857, when the entire State debt was legalized by a vote of the people; but by a mistake of the State Comptroller, a large enough amount was not then submitted to the people to cover the whole indebtedness.

On the night of the 1st inst., the flume of the Tuolumne Water Company was blown up with gunpowder, used for the purpose, by some unknown enemies of the Company. By this vandalism, the Company sustains a heavy damage, while a large mining district will be deprived of water two months, until a new flume can be constructed to conduct the water across a deep gulch into their ditch.

DAVID SCAMMELL has been elected Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department.

The Esmeralda Mining Company, with a capital stock of $600,000, have organized to open new silver mines in the Esmeralda District, which lies southerly from Carson Valley, east of the Sierra Nevada, but believed to be within the border of California. Something like a ton of specimens from this district have been assayed, yielding from $1,500 to $6,000 per ton. One specimen, doubtless from a pocket in the lead, assayed at the rate of nearly $1,500 gold and silver per ton.

Accounts from the Washoe mines continue favorable. A new district, near Fort Churchill, has been discovered, which promises well.

OREGON.

Oregon news to the 28th ult. has been received by steamer, with the usual mining accounts, which, however, possesses no striking interest, only that a considerable portion of the people are becoming engrossed in such enterprises.

The official vote of Oregon was as follows: Total vote, 14,761; Lincoln, 5,308; Breckinridge, 5,067; Douglas, 4,144; Bell, 192. Lincoln's plurality, 301.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia dates to the 19th ult., per steamer *Labouchere*, arrived at Victoria, on the 16th, from the Northwest Coast. She brought a large number of furs.

The Indians about Queen Charlotte's Island were represented as talking very saucy and troublesome.

A quantity of ore, supposed to be plumbago, was also brought by the *Labouchere*.

The news from Fraser River is to the 10th November.

Mining intelligence is represented as encouraging. More of the miners have gone into Winter quarters.

The New-Westminster *Times* says the total value of the imports into British Columbia, during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1860, was $317,328 06.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 5—3. P. M.

Arrived on the 1st, ship *Osborne Howes*, from Liverpool; 2d, ship *Duguesclin*, Bordeaux; brig *Memphis*, Hamburg; 3d, ship *Achilles*, Sydney.

Sailed 4th, ship *Golden State*, for Cork.

COMMERCIAL.—There is little actual trade doing, the country demand proving slack, and city dealers indisposed to buy. The news from the East excites interest, but little apprehension as yet. The orders to close goods for that account appear to be limited, though there may have been some transactions made under such circumstances during the last five days. Sales comprise 2,500 boxes Adamantine Candles, at 20c., and 10,000 do., to arrive, on private terms; 300 bbls. Cement, at $4 50; 700 tons Sydney Coal, at $17; 400 bags Rio Coffee, 14½c.@14¾c. In fruits there have been small transactions at unchanged rates. Of Oils, there have been sales of 300 bbls. Polar at 50c.; 5,500 gallons Crude Sperm at $1 50; 1,200 cases Olive at $4 85, and 1,000 gallons Lard at $1 50. Provisions dull and much depressed. There is scarcely anything doing in Meats. Lard is also drooping Butter—Isthmus quiet, and sales small at 30c. Foreign Rice hardening and supplies contracting. Raw Sugars are quiet. The news from China is anxiously looked for. Sales 45 bbls. Baltimore at 6c. Spirits quiet; foreign and domestic drooping; sales of 150 bbls. Whisky at a decline. Other goods without transactions, and generally tending against sellers. Breadstuffs are well maintained. Small orders for Wheat to complete cargoes are selling at $1 55@$1 60. Receipts are light, and supplies at landings around the Bay withheld, in the belief of advanced rates. Engagements for new cargoes are at present suspended. The *Ocean Express* has been in several days without finding freight. The weather continues fine, which will have a tendency to advance Breadstuffs. Barley is worth $1 12½@$1 15. Oats are unchanged. Money is in better demand, though still easy.

Accident on the Hackensack Railroad.

BOILING SPRING, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 19.

An engine of the Hackensack Railroad this morning ran over a hand-car containing twenty-two persons, near Hackensack, instantly killing one person named REARDON, and seriously injuring two others. The road is nearly finished, and was expected to be completed to-day. The hand-car proceeded from the junction of the New-York and Erie Railroad with laborers for that purpose, followed by the engine. The engineer is said to have run away immediately after the collision.

Sinking of the Schooner Richmond—Loss of Seven Lives.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The schooner *Richmond*, Capt. JAS. CHIVERELL, engaged as a lighter, sunk yesterday morning, near the mouth of the Patapsco River. The captain and seven others were drowned. The *Richmond* was engaged in lightening the ship *Noonday*, loaded with a cargo of guano.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Havana dates of the 15th inst. are received. News unimportant. The money market was depressed. Sterling Exchange was selling at 14@15 ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York was quoted 3 ₱ cent. premium.

State of Trade at Buffalo and Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The amount of Grain in store, at Oswego and Buffalo, at the present time, according to a carefully prepared statement in the *Commercial Times* of this city is 3,343,000 bush., embracing 2,625,000 bush. Wheat, 441,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 147,000 bushels Barley, 84,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Peas, but this does not include the amount afloat at Buffalo. The total receipts of grain at Oswego and Buffalo, for the season, reducing Flour to Wheat, are, in the aggregate, nearly 55,000,000 bushels.

The Canadian Banks.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The official monthly statement of all the Canadian Banks for November, exhibits a decrease in circulation for the month of $1,100,000; gain in specie, $4,500; and increase in loans, $1,180,000. Compared with the same month last year there is an increase in circulation of over $3,000,000, and in specie, $1,500,000.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Constructor SAMUEL HARTT, United States Navy, late Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, died at South Scituate last night.

Naval Intelligence.

A detachment of U.S. marines arrived in this City yesterday from Washington, and will be transferred to the Brooklyn barracks. They are destined for the guard of the U. S. corvette *St. Marys*, of the Pacific squadron and will leave with the crew for that vessel in the California steamer on Friday.

The repairs on Her Catholic Majesty's frigate *Berenguela*, having been completed in the Navy Yard dry dock, she will be floated out to-day. The U. S. steam frigate *Roanoke* will probably be taken in, in a few days.

As already reported, the U. S. corvette *Vandalia* sailed from this port on Sunday, to reinforce our squadron in the Chinese Seas. Letters from private citizens, from the United States diplomatic Agent in Southern Asia, as well as from naval officers, represent the number of United States men-of-war in the East Indies squadron as totally inadequate to afford protection to American commerce and trade. British national vessels are daily called upon to see that the interest of our citizens in the waters of the Celestial Empire are not violated. When the *Vandalia* joins, the fleet will consist of the following vessels:

Vessels.	Tons.	Off'rs & Men.	Guns.
Flag-ship steamer Hartford	1,900	300	14
Side-wheel steamer Saginaw	400	120	4
Sailing corvette John Adams	900	180	13
Steam gun-boat Dacotah	1,035	100	5
Sailing-corvette Vandalia	783	200	20
Total	5,158	900	56

Of these ships, the *Saginaw* is useless, as a man-of-war; the *John Adams* is an old-fashioned, slow-sailing sloop; leaving the *Hartford* and the little gun-boat *Dacotah* only efficient. The term of service of the *John Adams* will have nearly expired when the *Vandalia* arrives out; so that to keep up the strength of the squadron nominally to three vessels, another steamer or corvette should be sent off at once.

ACCIDENT ON A SOUND STEAMER.

Several Persons Scalded—Cause of the Accident, and Names of the Sufferers.

An accident of quite a serious character occurred yesterday morning on board of the steamer *Commonwealth*, which resulted in the scalding of several persons—one of them, a waiter on board, fatally. The steamer had reached a point above Throgs' Neck, about 5 o'clock in the morning, where it is customary, at this season, to wait for daylight, in order to safely pass through the Gate. While lying there with the furnace-doors open, as usual, and only a moderate head of steam on, a defective plate in the steam-chimney, near the edge of one of the joints, gave way, making an opening two inches wide, from which the steam escaped into the chimney, and through the front connections into the starboard fire-room. The fireman rushed out upon the deck to escape the steam, and as the door was opened, a strong wind, coming in from the side opening on the guard, swept the steam out among the deck passengers, who, fortunately but few in number, were seated around the stove on the main deck. Seven or eight persons were considerably scalded, but only two or three seriously. JAS. MYERS, a colored lad, employed as a waiter for the officers, who was in the waiters' room with others, and who would have been safe if he had remained there, rushed out and inhaled the hot steam, fatally scalding him. An Irish family, named BLAKE, from Dublin, consisting of four persons, were also badly burnt, Mrs. BLAKE and her daughter CHARLOTTE seriously. One other person, named CHARLES HODSPELTER, was badly scalded. Luckily, none of the cabin passengers had risen, else there would probably have been many more persons injured. The steam was immediately blown off, the starboard connection was closed, and then steam was again raised on the larboard boiler, by which the steamer proceeded to the City. The officers of the steamer took prompt measures to relieve the sufferings of the injured persons, and the passengers made up a purse of $70 for their benefit. The following persons were conveyed to the New-York Hospital, on the arrival of the steamer, and placed under the charge of Drs. TUTHILL and Ward:

THOMAS KILLIEN, face and hands slightly burned; comfortable.

WILLIAM BLAKE, very slightly.

ROSANNA BLAKE, wife of the above, very badly scalded about the face, hands and chest; not likely to recover.

JOHN BLAKE, son, burned about the face; will probably recover.

CHARLOTTE BLAKE, daughter 8 years of age, badly scalded, and throat somewhat affected; she will probably recover.

JOHN HOLMES, of New-York, only slightly burned about the face.

JOHN MYERS, colored, died at 3½ P. M. He had been several years a waiter on board, and was highly esteemed.

The agents of the steamer sent persons to the Hospital to look after the condition of the sufferers, and manifested every possible attention to their wants.

The *Commodore* will take the place of the *Commonwealth*, which was to have made but one more trip before being hauled off for the usual Winter repairs.

Ball Up.
ESSENTIALS FOR CENTRAL PARK AND WINTER-WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Ladies' skating hoods, mits, leggins, hug-me-tights, sleeves and armlets. Boys' skating helmets, caps, mits, leggins, armlets and comforters. Children's hoods, sleeves, leggins, mits, gloves, under-shirts and drawers.

All at remarkably low prices.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st., 3 doors west of Broadway.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

For Christmas Trees.
Fancy Articles, Candles, Mottoes, Bon-Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., &c.
For New-Year's Table: Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, Salad, Charlotte Russe, Ice Cream, &c., &c.
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON, No. 555 Broadway.

Holiday Presents from Paris.
Choicest selection of Shoes for the holidays received by the last steamer. Among the variety are quilted satin Shoes, richly trimmed, all colors, made by Este. Also velvet riding Boots trimmed with fur.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin's, 513 Broadway.
Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Children's Furs, in Sets,
Gents' Fur Capes, Collars, Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

Neuralgia! Neuralgia!
Persons suffering from any nervous complaint, especially neuralgia and headache, will find speedy and permanent relief by using Peruvian Syrup.
Wholesale and Retail, at No. 429 Broadway.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
539 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

White's Holiday Soft Hats, for Young GENTS, JUST OUT, to be had only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FURS, FURS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men now ready, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, 513 Broadway.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS AT RETAIL.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Boys' Fall and Winter Caps closing out at $1 25 each Misses' elegant and fashionable Felt and Beaver Hats selling be ow cost, to clear stock, at
THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st., three doors west of Broadway.

Holiday Notice.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary.
He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at
A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

The Authors of the Present Political and financial disturbances owe the community a heavy debt for the injury they have inflicted. Let them then, as the first step towards making such reparation as is in their power hasten to T. REYNOLDS', No. 303 Canal-street, and select sets of FURS for presentation to their wives and daughters for the coming holidays. It is at this establishment that they may depend upon getting the most fashionable, the best and cheapest.
T. REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st., Three doors west of Broadway.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 540 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BOYDEN—HARDY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, GEO. A. BOYDEN, of New-York, to S. LOUISE, only daughter of John Hardy, Esq.

WHEELER—JOHNSON.—In Goshen, on Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Mr. NATHAN R. WHEELER, of Warwick, to Miss FANNIE C., daughter of the late Hon. Jeromus Johnson, of New-York City.

JONES—CROSBY.—In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Mr. Hegeman, DE WITT CLINTON JONES to JOSEPHA, daughter of Prof. Wm. Henry Crosby.

DIED.

MCGUIRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, JAMES MCGUIRE, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. and A. M., the members of Alleghany Lodge, No. 133, and the City Grenadiers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 Oak-st. Extra carrriages at Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. No private carriages allowed.

CITY GRENADIERS.—The members and ex-members of the above company are requested to assemble at the Armory, Mercer House, at 12½ o'clock this day, (Thursday,) in citizens' dress, to pay the last tribute of respect to our esteemed friend, JAMES MCGUIRE. By order of
P. J. LOWREY, O. S. D. DE COURSEY, Captain

PHŒNIX.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, JOHN D. PHŒNIX.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, (Dr. Hawks') at 10 A. M. this day, (Thursday,) 20th inst., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

BENJAMIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, LUDLOW-ETTA, only daughter of Drake and Helien R. Benjamin, aged 5 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 27 Lewis-st. Her own words were, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

LANGDON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 17, Mr. THOMAS W. LANGDON, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 61 West 33d-st., on Thursday next 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

COLES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, MARIA COLES, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the house of her son, D. L. Coles, No. 16 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

WHIPPLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. LYDIA WHIPPLE, widow of Avery Whipple, aged 85 years. Her friends, and those of her son, Avery D Whipple, of her son-in-law, James Remsen, and of her grandson, John Ready, are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 174 Delancey-st. The body will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRYAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, of scarlet fever, JOHN ALEXANDER, son of John A. and Susan W. Bryan, aged 1 year, 9 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 13 West 35th-st., this Thursday, at 2 P. M.

PURDIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, SARAH, wife of A. Purdie, No. 42 Walker-st.

PINCKNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, GEORGE F. PINCKNEY, formerly of Southeast, Putnam County.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 14 East Baltic-st, at 1 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) 20th inst.

☞ Southeast papers please copy.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, OLIVER S. CARTER, Jr., son of Oliver S. and Elizabeth H. Carter, aged 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 75 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

FERRIS.—In South Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 17, ROBERT SEWELL, youngest son of William H. and Maria F. Ferris, aged 1 year, 8 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Butler-st., South Brooklyn.

SMITH.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec 18, FRANCIS J. SMITH, formerly of this City, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Woodstock, Morrisania, on Friday next, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Harlem Bridge from 10 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 603, Dec. 19, 1860.
65, 25, 69, 27, 15, 1, 36, 67, 6, 59, 33, 39.
Class No. 604, Dec. 19, 1860.
7, 61, 39, 64, 56, 44, 27, 51, 63, 69, 22, 43, 28, 23.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 19 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

ENGLISH SKATES.
A good assortment of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates, Skate gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Also, Silver and Plated Ware, Paris Fans, Card-cases, Portemanaies, &c. GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Ice Pitchers, $6 to $10.
Tea and Coffee Urns, $8 to $15
Tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $30.
Castors, $3 to $12.
Cake Baskets, $4 to $7.
Decanter Stands, $8 to $12.
Also, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Butter Dishes, &c., &c., at Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip.
LUCIUS HART.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the Skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail 25c.
In Brooklyn by J. EAGLETON, No. 214 Court-st.

LECTURES ON ART.
MR. WILLIAM PAGE will deliver his second lecture on *Art*, before the Mercantile Library Association, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; admitting lady and gentleman, 75 cents.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
ON THE TIMES.
THE INDEPENDENT
For this week contains
A SERMON DELIVERED IN
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
LAST SABBATH EVENING,
ON THE TEXT:
"BE PATIENT TOWARD ALL MEN."
ENJOINING PATIENCE
TO FOOLISH MEN,
TO CONCEITED MEN,
TO ARROGANT MEN,
TO SELFISH MEN,
TO ABUSIVE MEN,
TO UNHOLY MEN,
ALSO,
TO MEN WHO DIFFER WITH US,
WHOSE DISPOSITIONS ARE FORBIDDING,
WHO ARE TIMID AND COWARDLY,
WHO LOVE MONEY MORE THAN GOD,
WHO LOVE TURMOIL AND EXCITEMENT,
WHO LOVE RIOTING AND VIOLENCE.
ALSO,
HIS VIEWS OF PREACHING IN CHARLESTON AND MOBILE,
AS COMPARED WITH
BROOKLYN.
HIS VIEWS OF MOBS,
AND THE THREATENED ATTACK ON
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
FREE SPEECH WILL BE MAINTAINED.
THE TRUTH WILL BE SPOKEN.
NO FEARS OF MOB VIOLENCE.
RIOTERS DON'T LIVE IN BROOKLYN.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH AS A MISSIONARY INSTITUTION.
WHAT IT IS DOING FOR BROOKLYN.
ALSO,
NEW-ENGLAND EXCLUDED.
BY
HORACE GREELEY.
NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.
BY
D. W. BARTLETT.
FAIR-WEATHER FAITH.
BY
THEODORE L. CUYLER.
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
BY
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
LUDWIG UHLAND,
THE GREAT GERMAN POET.
BY
BAYARD TAYLOR.
SIGNS OF LIFE.
BY
STEPHEN H. TYNG.
ETHNOLOGICAL FALLACIES,
BY
CHARLES L. BRACE.
A SLAVE WIFE'S LAMENT,
An Original Poem by
CHARLES A. BARRY.
THE PRESIDENT ELECT,
BY AN
ILLINOIS CORRESPONDENT,
A TRIP TO LA BEREDE,
THE BIRTHPLACE AND HOME OF MONTESQIEU,
BY
JOHN BIGELOW.
ESTHER,
A STORY FOR THE CHILDREN,
BY
JULIA GILL.
THE GROWTH OF ITALIAN ART,
A RARE COLLECTION OF OLD PICTURES,
BY
JAMES JACKSON JARVES.
AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION,
BY
ISAAC P. LANGWORTHY.
ALSO,
EDITORIALS AS FOLLOWS:
CAN THE GREAT SOUTHERN GRIEVANCE BE REDRESSED.
THE ONE ISSUE.
A PALTROON PRESIDENT.
A PRESIDENT'S FAST.
CRUSHING OUT.
HELP FOR KANSAS.
THE TRUE RING.
CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAS BUNSEN.
THE NEW PARTY.
PRESBYTERIANISM IN IRELAND.
BRIEF NOTES ON AFRICA.
ALSO,
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS,
AS FOLLOWS:
OUR REAL GREATNESS,
THE PRESENT ASPECT,
THE RAAWAY CARRIAGE-MAKER
ON
CARRIAGES FOR SALE—NOT PRINCIPLES,
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.
FOREIGN NEWS,
MONEY MARKET AND STOCKS,
DRY GOODS REPORT,
ALSO,
SUNDRY ARTICLES, ENTITLED:
HARTFORD TRACT SOCIETY.
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
KOLAPOOR MISSIONS.
PREACHING ON PEACE.
GREAT REVIVAL IN JAMAICA.
ALSO,
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH REGISTER.
POLITICAL MATTERS.
EDITOR'S BOOK-TABLE.
THE LOST INHERITANCE. A Story.
FACTS ABOUT CELEBRATED MEN.
GROWING IN GRACE. A Poem.
VISITING THE PRISONER. A Story.
THE GREAT BURGLARY.
THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.
JAPANESE LITTLE FOLKS.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.
JOHN BROWN, BEING DEAD, YET SPEAKETH

100,000 SUBSCRIBERS WANTED!

Any old subscriber who will renew his subscription to THE INDEPENDENT between now and the 1st of January next, will be allowed One Dollar for every new subscriber whose name he may send with said renewal—the money in all cases to be remitted in advance. Thus three dollars will pay for the renewal and for one new subscriber for a year—the other dollar to be retained by the person furnishing the new subscriber, as a compensation for his services.

Or, we will send, free of all expense, a beautiful
PHOTOGRAPHIC
OR STEREOSCOPIC LIKENESS
OF
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
For every new six month's subscriber sent us before the first day of January, with One Dollar.

Or, we will present a copy of
WEBSTER'S NEW UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL QUARTO DICTIONARY
to any person who will send us, before the *1st of January*, the names of three new subscribers, with Six Dollars. The Dictionary will be sent promptly by express on receipt of the money.

Please order a specimen copy, which will be sent gratuitously to any address.

All letters should be addressed to
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.
These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.
BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.
Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS." "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.
This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 13 and 15 Park-row,
will, from this date, offer their immense and well-assorted stock of
PATENT MEDICINES
and Druggists' Articles, for cash, at prices to correspond with "the times." Their stock will be found complete, and consists, in part, of

Aperients,	Capsules,	Plasters,
Alteratives,	Cordials,	Purifiers,
Bitters,	Extracts,	Panaceas,
Balsams,	Hair Dyes,	Pills,
Confections,	Invigorators,	Salves,
Catholicons,	Liniments,	Sarsaparillas,
Cod Liver Oils,	Magnesias,	Trusses,
Carminatives,	Ointments,	Vermifuges,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Terms—Net cash.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
We have opened a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the lowest possible prices, and earnestly solicit a call. BISHOP & REIN.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days,
At either of our three stores,
No. 97 BOWERY,
No. 681 PEARL-ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
The advantages of using CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston) "Concentrated Leaven" are manifold. It not only makes better bread and pastry of all kinds, but produces more of the same than can be had by any other method.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 197 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.
French Bronzes, DIDOT IMPRESSION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 321 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the derangement of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The unders

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at $100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at..... 60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at..... 45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at..... 30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at ... 35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at.. 18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at . 40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at..... 25
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at..... 18
[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,

We will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth....$1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth.... 1 00

This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.

We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.

Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.

Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS..... 75, usually sold at. 1 00.
351 REPS..... 1 25, usually sold at $1 50 351
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
AND CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Having marked down their large Stock of
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
and other Dress Goods; also,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
to prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT
his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 359 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17,
10,000 Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
800 Black Pusher Lace Barbs, at 50 cents each.
5,000 Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d each; also, Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all prices. Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 17,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents,
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

100 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 25c., worth 50c.
500 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 62c., worth $1 25.
200 Embroidered Needlework Sets at $1 50, worth $3.
236 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at 25c., worth 75c.
200 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at 50c., worth $1.
20 Embroidered Needlework Handkerchiefs at $2 25, worth $5.
900 pieces Trimmed Lace Sleeves at 62c., worth $1 12. New Styles Berthas.
80 Point Applique Collars at $1, worth $2.
300 Point Applique Collars at $1 50, worth $3.
20 Point Applique Sets at $2 50, worth $6.
20 Point d'Aguille Sets at $2 50, worth $4 50.
150 Infants' Waists at 50c., worth 75c.
100 Infants' Waists at $1, worth $1 50.
10 Infants' Robes, very fine, at $12, worth $18.
20 Infants' Medallion cuts at $4 75, worth $7 50.
1,800 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 10c, worth 1s.
1,500 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 50c., worth 75c.
700 yards Real Valenciennes Lace, very fine, at 75c., worth $1 25.
100 French Lace Veils at 50c., worth $1 25.
200 French Lace Veils, Real Thread, at $3 50, worth $5.
300 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon at 38, worth $1 12.
2,500 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon from 4c. to 25., worth 1s. to 6s.
1,200 Silk Braid Nets at 25., worth 38.
300 Chenille Nets at $1, worth $1 50.
200 Fine Wreath Nets at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Ribbon'lled dresses at $1 25, worth $2 50.
100 boxes fine French Flowers from $1 50 to $2 50, worth $6.
300 Glove-boxes at 25c., worth 50c.
100 Glove-boxes at 50c., worth $1.
200 Rich Paris Fans at $3, worth $5.
60 Paris Work-boxes at $5 worth $7 50.
100 Fine French Segar-boxes at $7 50, worth $15.
100 Fine French Segar-cases at $2 25, worth $7.
20 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases at $2 75, worth $4 50.
300 Morocco Portfolios at 25c., worth 75c.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 50c., worth $1.
100 Papier-mache Portfolios at 75c., worth $1 25.
500 Portemonnaies at 50c., worth $1.
Also, a great variety of Paris Fancy Articles at equally low prices.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison-park.

POPULAR TRADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT PANIC PRICES.

The new and beautiful Zouave Under-waist, or Chemisette; also Illusion Goods, in Caps, Berthas, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Bridal Veils, Glove-tops, Ruches, Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., &c. A large and beautiful stock of the above now ready, or made up to order in the latest styles and most tasteful manner. Also, Gold Cords, Braids, Ornaments and Beltings, Embroideries, Red Laces, Ribbons and Trimmings.
E. CLARKE,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Orders received for plants, cut flowers, bouquets and baskets, from the Broadway and Bloomingdale Nurseries.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.
Paris embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Point Gaze, Point Applique and Valenciennes
COLLARS and CUFFS, COLLARS and Handkerchiefs,
In new shapes and designs, very handsome.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthas, Brettelles, &c.
All very pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES,
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

HOLIDAY CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—NEW and elegant shapes. Great improvements, and cheaper than ever. Mme. DEMOREST'S Skirt Emporiums, Nos. 320 and 200 Canal-st., No 144 Grand st., No. 118 8th-av., No. 794 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Ladies, call and be convinced. Do not be deceived by the almost worthless imitations found elsewhere. Wholesale and retail depot No. 473 Broadway.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—WE will offer our large and varied stock of Cloaks at reduced prices for the balance of the season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
&c., &c., &c,
DE VOE,
No. 379 Broadway.
Second door
From Walker-st

DE VOE, NO. 379 BROADWAY.

The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of
FURS
AT RETAIL,
At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the
10TH OF JANUARY.

COMPARE THE FIGURES.
We have a prodigious quantity of the goods enumerated below, and we are
DETERMINED TO CONVERT THEM INTO CASH.
Every body will be satisfied that we are in
EARNEST.
After perusing the following list of prices:
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces.....$3 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces..... 20 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen..... 1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen.... 1 00
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen..... 90
White French China Covered Dishes, each..... 75
White French China Soup Tureens, each..... 2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen..... 1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces..... 5 00
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces.....45 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces. 8 00
Gold and Col'd French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces. 50 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles, each..... 9 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces.....19 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen..... 3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen..... 4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen..... 1 75

TOGETHER WITH
An elegant assortment of
RICH CHINA VASES,
BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES.
BRONZE FIGURES, BRONZE VASES
&c., &c., for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.

The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.
CUT OUT THIS LIST
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY
CLOSING SALES.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
IN RE.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.
$30,000 worth of
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, selling at
A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
$14 CLOAKS, selling at $10.
$18 CLOAKS, selling at $14.
OTHER STYLES IN PROPORTION.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
65,000 DOLLARS WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRIENDS OF SANTA CLAUS MEET
AT CUSHMAN'S NEW STORE, No. 463 6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
GAMBRIC SETS, COLLARS, &c.—Just received for Christmas presents.
LACE SLEEVES now opening for the Holidays.
HEAD-DRESSES, NETS, &c., opening for the Holidays.
HOLIDAY ARTICLES in great variety.
HOLIDAY GOODS, just taken out of the U. S. Bonded Warehouse—to raise money on.
THESE HARD TIMES compelled the importer to DO IT!
LOT No. 1.—489 Fancy Glove Boxes, 6c. to 25c.
LOT No. 2.—334 Fancy Work Boxes, 6c. to $1 75.
LOT No. 3.—92 Ladies' Writing-Desks, 75c. to $2.
LOT No. 4.—117 dozen MONEY PURSES, 6c. to $1 50.
LOT No. 5.—271 dozen Ladies Port-Monnaies, 1s. to 6s.
LOT No. 6.—BABIES and DOLLS, all ages!
LOT No. 7.—$900 worth Fancy Wire-work, Baskets, &c.
LOT No. 8.—$1,385 worth Fancy Toy Articles for Holidays.
BRIDAL WREATHS, 50c. to $6.
WREATHS for Parties and Balls, all prices.
FLOWERS.—Fine Paris Flowers, BUDS, ROSES, &c.
RIBBONS.—Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons, all
Marked DOWN—4c. to 12½c a yard, not half their value.
Lots No. 1 to 8 were sold to us by the IMPORTER AT A DISCOUNT OF JUST 33⅓ per cent from the actual COST TO LAND THEM IN THIS CITY!!
LADIES and GENTLEMEN, you may be assured that they are a bargain, at the LARGE discount of 33⅓ cents on the dollar!!
NOW, THEN,
We have added
JUST (TEN) PER CENT.
to what they
ACTUALLY COST,
Delivered at our store.
You WILL find very many Novelties and articles hard to find at any other store in this City, to say nothing about how cheap WE ARE selling them!!
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN'S.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!!!
YOUNG GENTS' ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
AT HALF PRICE.
SUPERB FLORENTINE ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
FUR GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
FANCY, WHITE AND FRENCH CALICO SHIRTS.
ALL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ELEGANT EMPRESS EUGENIE NECK-TIES.
EXTRA SUPER WOOL JACKETS.
AT THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 561 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries, all reduced in price to suit the times. N. B.—A large and desirable stock of goods, suitable for holiday presents, at a great reduction. Call and examine.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY; also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' vests and drawers, children's gaiters, mittens and gloves. Infants' merino and knitted shirts and socks; Shetland veils, 15 cents; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents; all colors in Saxony yarns. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day. MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

222½ A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 223½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—P. H. PHILLIPS' Patent Fur Muff Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York, has now on hand a large and well selected assortment of fresh manufactured Furs, made expressly for retail trade. The proprietor begs to assure the residents of New-York and vicinity that his establishment is now universally conceded to be the house for the most novel and fashionable Furs, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price.
Ladies, before purchasing elsewhere, call at the Patent Fur Muff Emporium, and judge for yourselves, as we guarantee to sell you Furs 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade.
Rich Mink Sets, at $20 per set. French Mink Sets, from $4 50 per set. Other Furs in proportion.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAMKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS,
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BOUNDED on its entire length by Idlewild, and second only to it in the wild picturesque beauty of its entrances and grounds. For maps and particulars see Messrs. Codwise, No. 37 St. Mark's-place, or R. Wells, No. 34 Wall-st. Homer Morgna, No. 3 Pine st., N. P. Willis, Cornwall, or the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, BONDS, OR DRY GOODS—A pretty country seat, at a depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; fine view of Long Island Sound. Everything ready for immediate occupancy; house, chicken-yard, fruit, &c., 16 acres; $8,000. Communications strictly confidential. Address SOUTH, New-York Post-office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO,
Immense stock of
ATTRACTIVE FANCY GOODS,
Selling off below cost!
Greatest inducements ever offered on 6th-av.
N. B.—A great display of FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for holiday presents.
Sale commences to-day.

DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Have opened for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the
BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A call is respectfully solicited.
BISHOP & REIN,
Fifth-avenue Hotel (next to the ladies' entrance.)
(Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane.)

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristallisés and glacés, rich French Fancy boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.
STRULENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
E. MENDES,
No. 645 BROADWAY No. 645
Chocolate Manufacturer and French Confectioner, respectfully informs the public that his annual
HOLIDAY EXHIBITION OF
RICH BOXES, CAFFERETS,
BASKETS, RUSTIC BOXES,
SUPERFINE BOXES,
will take place on
MONDAY, Dec. 17.
E. MENDES' collection of his own manufacture, and imported articles, will be found well worth inspection for
RICHNESS, NOVELTY, AND SPLENDOR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of French Confectionery in all varieties.
A speciality of Chocolate Bonbon only to be found in this establishment.
Chocolate Toys and fancy ornaments for Christmas Trees.
CHOCOLATE BONBON.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in passe-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstan ls, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

319. FINE WINES AND THICK SYRUPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. 321.
The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.
N. B.—Brandies, Wines Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum for sale in bond.
WM. HUGHES & SON,
Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

CHRISTMAS TOYS
AT RETAIL.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Invite their friends and the public in general to an early call at their annual exhibition of
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

"THE UNION FOREVER."
CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Shell Boxes, Fancy Boxes,
Cornets, Sugar Toys, &c.
Also, candies of every description, made of pure loaf sugar. STEWART & CO., No. 393 Pearl-st.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

A NICE PRESENT FOR THE CHILDREN.—STRONG'S DOLLAR PACKAGE OF TOY BOOKS—Sixteen Books and a Game for one Dollar.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 88 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, very respectably connected, desire a front room and bedroom, with board, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; situation west of 6th-av. and below 30th-st. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, as none others will be noticed, Y. O., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN would be pleased to meet with a small private family who could accommodate them with a neatly-furnished parlor and bedroom at about $70 per month; the best of reference given and required. Address, at once, JOHN, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—A GOOD SUITE OF FURNISHED Rooms for a small family, in a new house, No. 169 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; also, two large rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 10th-st. The house first-class; location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One large and one small room, both furnished, with board, at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton ferry.

50 CENTS PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY in Williamsburgh, desirous of quiet, refined and unpretentious companionship, will let a furnished room for 50 cents per week, or a larger pleasant unfurnished room, with bedroom and a woodhouse, for $1 12 per week; or an acceptable couple desirous of living very cheaply, yet with plain comfort, may hear of a more economical arrangement than housekeeping or boarding, by addressing, for three days, W. C. W., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENTleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family residing in a pleasant neighborhood, within three minutes of the Division-av. ferry. To those who appreciate the comforts of a home, without being obliged to subsist on *baker's chips*, this is a favorable opportunity. Address M. C., Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHout children, would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, together or separately, to a gentleman and wife, or party of single gentlemen, with board. House has all the modern improvements; location desirable. Call at No. 229 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, living in good style, for a gentleman and wife, between 5th and 4th avs., and not lower down than 25th-st. Address a line to A. B. Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON first floor, consisting of parlor, bed-chamber and closets, to let, with private table, or without board. (terms reasonable,) at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS IN suites or single, with board, to be had in this favorite locality, more easy of access than any other in the City.

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A HOUSE near Broadway, between 8th and 25th sts., furnished or unfurnished, with private table. References exchanged. Address J. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—FOR SINgle or married gentlemen, at No. 24 East-21st-st., one door from Broadway; satisfactory references required.

ROOMS AND BOARD, SUITABLE FOR one or two small families. Apply at No. 12 West 20th-st. Unexceptional references given and required.

MILLINERY

GREAT REDUCTION IN RICH PARIS MILLINERY.
In view of the approaching termination of the season, Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., now offers her large and elegant assortment of PARIS WINTER MILLINERY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

FARMS.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM WANTED FOR CASH.—Wanted, a farm of from 80 to 120 acres, in Southern Wisconsin; must be well located; have good buildings, fences, &c., and not be over 3 or 4 miles distant from railroad depôt. Address FARM, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for two weeks from date.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; would take care of children and make herself useful; has the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 42 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a place to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 32 Greenwich-av. rear, first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good sewer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 322 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Situation wanted for a most respectable intelligent Eighth Protestant servant as nurse for an infant, or up-stairs servant; will be found a desirable and responsible girl and well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived for 18 years in the City, with most respectable private families, to whom she will refer. Call at No. 89 6th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soup, game and jellies; has long experience and best City reference; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 186 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. 2d floor

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, PROtestant woman desires a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style as to all descriptions of preserves, game, bone turkey, &c.; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Apply No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. Apply at No. 265 5th-av., where she is now employed.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would do general housework for a small family; she thoroughly understands her business in every branch, and is capable of taking charge of milk and butter; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 624 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 6th-av., near Waverley-place

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 East Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as a good plain cook and baker, washer and ironer, with the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 127 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement. The best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook, good washer and ironer, also an excellent baker of bread, &c. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, by a young woman who is a good baker; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 7 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a highly respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go in the country; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS A GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and respectable Protestant woman, with good City reference; will help with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days, at No. 226 4th-av., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would go out either by the day or week. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the shoe store, near 17th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—SITUAtion wanted, for an American Protestant woman, in a small private family; is a steady, reliable woman, of excellent character and religious principles; understands housework thoroughly, and more desirous of getting a place in a respectable family than high wages. Apply No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic or general work, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, at moderate wages, for city or country, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn references

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW ENGLAND lady wishes the above position, either in City or country; prefers the City; understands the management of a private family or hotel; is economical and active; has no objection to a widower's family; excellent reference. Apply this week at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady is desirous of a situation as housekeeper; no objections to children; a personal interview may be had by calling at the office of International Hotel, Broadway. Inquire for Mrs. Godfrey.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH girl is desirous to procure a situation in a respectable English family. None others need apply at No. 170 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SUPErior young Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; loves children dearly; is also a neat sewer, and is very willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy in person, and respectful in manners. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young widow as wet nurse, in a private family in the City; good references. Apply at No. 157 Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to wait on a lady or one little girl; the best City references; also, a first-rate dressmaker wants work by the day or week. They can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking, or can take care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 145 Varick st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent girl, with three years' City reference from her employers, by the week or month; she sews neatly; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes and shirts. Wages, $3 a week, $7 a month. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—BY A SCOTCH WOman, with good references, as good cook; also, three well-recommended Protestant girls, as cook and laundress, chambermaid and laundress, and chambermaid and waiter or nurse; also, situations wanted for some sixty other nice, tidy, capable and obliging girls, with excellent recommendations, all stations. N. B.—On account of the dull times, all girls here are willing to take $1 or $2 per month less than they have had. Select Agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER OF COMPEtency, who is on account of the hard times unemployed, a comfortable home in a private family; will give her services for a good home, and references. Address for one day, No. 152 West 20th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a first-class man in every respect, in the above capacity. Reference, present employer who can be seen by addressing Box No. 1,151 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man that understands his business; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has three years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is a good and careful driver; has been a coachman for the last seven years; his late employer can be seen at No. 221 Washington-st.; the best of references can be given. Address a note G. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, GROOM, &c.—A RESPECTable single young man wants employment; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, milking, and the care of stock, and is willing to make himself useful in any respect; wages no object; a good, respectable home required, in any part of the country. Address J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class waiter, in a private family; has lived for a number of years with most respectable families in this City, by whom he will be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and general good conduct; is a single man and a Protestant

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.
AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Selected by Mr. A. D'UNY VATTAR, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe. Among which will be found the works of

EUGENE VERBOECHHOVAN,	F. DE BRACKELIER
H. SCHAEFFELS,	VANSEVERDONCK,
LEICKERT,	REKKERS,
KOEK-KOEK,	MOERENHOUT,
CHAPMAN,	WOUVERMANS,
F. DE BRACKELIN,	

CORNET, SCHARF, REDIG, BOYNHAM, &c., &c.
Each painting is signed and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artist.
To be sold at auction by Messrs. E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, in 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above valuable and beautiful collection is now on EXHIBITION from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
By E. & F. H SCHENCK THIS DAY (THURSDAY,) December 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ELEgant caskets, jewel cases, ladies' work boxes, elegantly fitted, superb sevres and ormolu odor cases, ormolu and real bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, gentlemen's dressing cases, India and Chinese goods, together with an elegant assortment of other rich articles of vertu, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF DIAMOND GOODS,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salerooms No 23 Bowery, a choice and valuable line of fine diamond goods, being the stock of an importer retiring from the business, comprising in part ladies' fine gold, 18-carat, diamond, sapphire, cluster and opal sets; ladies' and gents' diamond, emerald, opal, single stone and half-hoop cluster pins, rings, earrings and studs; a choice assortment of fine sapphire diamond pins and rings; several very fine single stone diamond rings and pins; also, a large assortment of ladies' diamond and enameled watches, together with fine gold chronometers, double-time and fine magic levers; also, silver hunting patent levers, silver hunting cylinders and anchors; a large lot of gold pencil cases and pens, bracelets, rings, pins, earrings, sets, sleeve-buttons, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. The trade and private buyers are respectfully invited to attend, as the above sale is peremptory for cash, without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
On manufacturers' account
OF HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,
BY ORDER OF THE IMPORTERS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 21 and 22, each day at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office
Consisting of a most select and desirable assortment of French porcelain dinner sets, tol et sets, rich table glassware, Parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., and a variety of fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents.
These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to an importing house of this City for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BOND-STREET PROPERTY.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants Exchange, under direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 26 feet 8½ inches rear, 124 feet on westerly side, and 119 feet 11 inches on easterly side. For further particulars apply to the Referee, No. 62 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 56 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:
HOUSE AND LOT No. 40 VANDERWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear, 35.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee,
No. 58 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 189 to 197 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg and Trustee in his place;
Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage will, on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1861, at the south house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of said railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of said railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therwith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, TAILORING GOODS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 206 CHATHAM SQUARE the entire well-selected and fashionable Stock contained in said Store, consisting in part of English and French Beaver Pilot and Cloth Frock, Sack, Business, and a fine assortment of Over-coats; Cassime of, Doeskin and Satinet Pants; Silk, Satin, Velvet, Plush and Cloth Vests in great variety; together with Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cloths, Satinets, Linings, Silesias, and a general assortment of Tailoring Goods. Also, Store Fixtures and Lease of Premises; Terms, CASH. Deposit required, by order of the Assignee. The Trade will find the above Sale well worthy their attention.

BENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND OTHER JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WARE, JEWELER'S TOOLS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of a first-class jeweler, comprising over 1,500 lots of every description usually found in a large establishment, including an extensive assortment of valuable gold and silver lever and other watches, diamond jewelry, stone set do., solid silver table, tea and dessert spoons and forks, silver ware, gold spectacles, thimbles, jewelers' tools, &c., &c., to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the Receiver, without any reserve.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS—FURS—FURS —ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 19 and 20, commencing at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No. 8 Astor House, Broadway, opposite the Park. Peremptory sale of elegant made up Furs, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of a who esale Furrier, to be sold without reserve, in consequence of retiring from business. The stock comprises, in part, superb real Russian Sable sets, elegant Hudson Bay Sable sets, rich dark real Mink sets, together with a general assortment of ladies', gents', and children's furs, in every variety. Also, a splendid lot of sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. The stock will be arranged and on view MONDAY, Dec. 17, when purchasers are invited to call and examine. The robes will be sold at 12 o'clock, precisely.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, of valuable Brooklyn property, under the direction of R. Emmet, Esq., Referee. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, Dec 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, nine parcels of land, with dwellings and buildings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Concord and Washington sts. Size of plot (nine lots) 216.4 and 116.4 by 237 feet. Will be sold in 3 separate parcels. Terms made known at time of sale. Maps, giving full descriptions, can be had at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, bedding, stoves, mirrors, cutlery, one spring cart, kitchenware, &c. F. BROWN, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY Auctioneer.
575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including Misses', Boys', Youths' and Ladies' double sole water-proof boots.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE MYSTERIOUS MADAME WILSON—She is the greatest astrologist in the world, and is also assisted by spirits of a high order, of whom she is a descendant. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen 50 cents. No. 169 Allen-st., near Stanton, over the bakery.

NOTICE.—ON RECEIVING A LOT OF SAVANilla coffee and delivery of same, we find one bag on hand of a mark not called for by invoice. The owner of said bag of coffee can have the same on payment of charges. STRATTON & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.
TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.
Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,
No. 86 South-st.,
New-York.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LAGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM ROGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	$100	10 Commonwealth B'k	$100
10	Bk. of Commerce	100	20 Home Ins	100
50	Beekman Insurance	25	20 National Ins	37½
40	Metropolitan (hyp.)	100	100 Fireman's Ins. (hyp.)	17
20	Mech. & Traders' Ins.	25	40 Peoples' Ins	50
50	Grocers' Ins (hyp.)	50	19 Adriatic Ins	25
40	St. Marks Insurance	50	40 Security Insurance	50
10	N. American Ins	50	50 American Tel. Co	100
13	Sixth-avenue R	100	48 Fireman's Fund Insurance, (hyp)	10
50	Col. Bar. Ins	100	20 Indemnity Ins	100
500	Mad River and Lake Erie R (hyp)	50	25 Jefferson Ins	31
20	Prevoort Ins	50	50 U. States S. S. Ref. Co.	100
40	Exchange Ins	30	25 Great W. Marine Ins.	100
40	U. S. Fire Insurance	25	10 American Ex. Ins	100
20	Standard Ins	50		

$4,000 North Carolina State 6 P cent. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 P cent. Bonds.
420 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 24. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND NO.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 479 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors $3c3 105 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. K. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co., CLEVELAND, Dec 18, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.
The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—FO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 16th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 21 day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day Thomas Correll, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the net profits of this Bank, of Three and One-half per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

$8,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS, interest 10 per cent., on first-class improved Western city property. Apply to
M. H. BRIDGE, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000, drawing 7 per cent. interest, on valuable improved property, worth $25,000, located at Orange, New-Jersey. MATTHEWS & CO., No. 160 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. PHILLIPS,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.
Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital, London,
Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, without pain, caustic or the knife. Also diseases of women and children. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.
Office No. 10 West 11th-st., near St Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 to 1 morning, 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av., from 1½ to 3½ P. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

SANDS'
WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.
Please ask for it and take no other. It is a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.
Sold by all druggists.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRI-AGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 5
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights with the wife or at stool Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor at No 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zietung, National Democrat.*

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.
DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. BODINIER has returned. He was well known as a European oculist before his first visit to America, more especially for his method of operating for cataract, which is now the most successfully used by his fellow surgeons and oculists at Paris. He will devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and medico-surgical office practice and consultations, at No. 242 4th-av., every morning till 11 o'clock.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures; Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace-, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 7 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the nauseating or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860.
By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:
Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise for with the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, an authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.
FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
SEC. 1. I hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.
SEC. 2 All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.
SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.
SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vesses, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.
SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Para-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.
When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.
SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.
SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.
SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.
SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.
SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties therefor, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.
SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.
The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.
Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS,	Building
THOMAS McMANUS,	Committee.
MICHAEL FARIHEE,	

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARAB

THE CRISIS OF THE UNION.

[Continued from First Page.]

that will infuse the right kind of feeling and action into the powers at Washington, your efforts may be of some avail.

The plan of employing Adams' Express Company to transact the postal business, after the State shall have gone out, has proved to be impracticable; nor have the Committee, which has had that subject in charge, been able to devise another. It seems now as though the present Government system will have to be relied on. Indeed, the impression prevails that the Postmaster-General will have to "go snacks" with the Secessionists in conveying and delivering the mails. The Railway Companies, no doubt, view with no pleasant feelings the loss of the pay, at the rates from $100 to $200 per mile for carrying the mails for the Department. It would seem that unless South Carolinians will consent to be Postmasters, and swear to support the Constitution of the United States, the people will be left without any mails whatever. This is nearly the conclusion arrived at by the Committee, who, I believe, have pretty much given up in despair.

The Revolutionists have lately received assurances from Washington, that give them great satisfaction. Much anxiety has been felt here, for some days past, lest the forts would be reinforced. They do not like Gen. Scott's presence at Washington, and it is supposed that the late advices from the seat of Government bear on this point. Great confidence is expressed in Mr. BUCHANAN, but there is great dubiousness as regards his successor. Brave as Carolinians are, they fear a stern Federal policy. They are apprehensive that Mr. LINCOLN may prove a Jackson in dealing with this secession business. I pray that he may. RODERICK.

OUR COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1860.

The excitement, yesterday, reached the culminating point. The members of the Legislature, early in the day, became panic stricken, and when the hour for meeting arrived, it was impossible to get a quorum in either House. That the small-pox, or something like it, exists, is evident, but that there is cause for serious alarm I cannot believe. A joint Committee was raised on the subject, and after an hour's deliberation the Senate Chairman reported that the Committee could not agree, and the Senate adjourned. The House discussed the matter for some time, and finally passed a resolution to adjourn to-morrow, to meet in Charleston on Thursday. It is thought the Senate may possibly agree, although it is barely possible that there will be a quorum. During the session of the Senate, the body being without a quorum, a call was ordered, and officers sent out for the absentees. The only one brought back was Senator MONTGOMERY, taken from the railroad cars about leaving; he had obtained leave of absence, but the officer was not aware of the fact. He was on his way home in consequence of sickness in his family, and the consequence is he is compelled to remain over twenty-four hours. In the same time some two or three Senators made their escape. It is said the Convention will go to Charleston to-morrow, and if it does, the Legislature will surely follow. The Baptist Church, in which the Convention was to meet, accidentally took fire this morning, from a defective flue, and was so damaged as to be unfit for the purpose.

The Governor elect arrived this morning, and will be inaugurated to-morrow, in front of the State House. The Lieutenant-Governor is expected in the morning.

The Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi have arrived—HON. JAMES A. ELMORE from the former, and ED. T. HOOKER from the latter. Committees of the Legislature waited on them to ascertain if they had any communications to make to the body, and Mr. ELMORE told them his mission was to the Convention and not to the Legislature. The reply of Mr. HOOKER was not received up to the time of adjournment.

The Committee of Conference on the Military bill, after a session which lasted throughout Friday night, reported to the Senate yesterday. They report a bill principally made up from the Senate bill as introduced by Mr. MARSHALL, with some of the minor details taken from the House bill. The 16th section, in reference to pay and rations, is kept in the bill reported. This section makes the pay the same as United States officers and men, without the extra rations.

A great crowd of persons are here from all quarters, and if a general stampede takes place to Charleston, I don't know how all will get there over the rickety road between the two cities. Z.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

ACTION IN FAVOR OF COÖPERATION AMONG THE SOUTHERN STATES, ETC.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 15.

There has been a meeting of the members of the Legislature favoring coöperation, and urging a Convention of such Southern States desirous of coöperating. An address was issued to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, signed by fifty-two members of the Legislature.

In the Senate a resolution offering the services of the members of the Legislature in case of coercion of any Southern State, and requesting the Governor to order out all the members of the Assembly first for the field, was lost.

The discussion in the Senate on separate State action, is reported the ablest of the session.

Mr. HILL, of Troup, characterized separate action as "right accomplishing its own defeat; liberty forging its own chain; happiness poisoning its own cup; prosperity committing suicide."

A resolution was adopted—Yeas, 56; Nays, 54—that as there is a common interest, there should be a co-operation among the Southern States.

A reconsideration was moved, and lost.

Mr. DELANEY's bill, protecting the citizens of Georgia from processes in the Federal Courts, was lost by 16 majority.

W. L. HARRIS, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was courteously received by the Legislature. He spoke on Monday. A thousand copies of his speech have been ordered to be printed.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Judge HANDY, Commissioner from Mississippi to Maryland, addressed an audience of about 5,000 citizens to-night, in the Maryland Institute. He advocated the right of separate secession, which was received with considerable applause. He then strongly recommended the Southern States to secede before LINCOLN'S inauguration, and asserted that all the Cotton States were determined to do so. He wanted the entire South to join them, and then to form a compact until they could be fully guaranteed all Southern rights, and their institutions would be respected. The South never could be in a position to demand her rights under LINCOLN'S Administration. They could afterwards, in solid phalanx or separately, present an ultimatum to the North, and again re-unite, if practicable, with the present Constitution properly amended, on amicable terms.

His propositions received unexpected approbation. The meeting was orderly, and attended by many of the best citizens. It indicated a strong feeling to side with the South. W.

THE MINUTE-MEN OF VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Convention of Minute-Men, consisting of large delegations from Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, met in Ashland Hall to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. Col. E. H. HOLBERT was called to the Chair, and L. A. SMITH appointed Secretary. Resolutions were passed, and secession sentiments expressed by many prominent influential men who addressed the Convention.

As soon as the news of the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union reaches here, one hundred guns will be fired in honor of the event, and the chief of the Minute Men of Portsmouth pledges one hundred Minute Men equipped and ready to march to South Carolina the very moment their services are required. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested throughout the proceedings.

ALARM AND VIOLENCE IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Argus.

FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., Dec. 11, 1860.

EDITOR ARGUS: There is great excitement in this community. The people are in arms against the Northern men who have been in the country but a few months. On yesterday evening two gins and a negro quarter were fired simultaneously, doubtless by the procurement of these wretches. The night was lit up for miles around. The Vigilance Committee were soon under arms, and proceeded to the room of *three carpenters, one by the name of Hamlin, the others unknown, and took them and hung them to the first tree, and afterward cut them down and buried them.* The town is now under arms, the military are parading the streets, and all is excitement and alarm. This morning the remainder of the Northern men were sent up the river on the steamboat *Prytona*; some of them were branded with the letters G. 6. (gin-burners,) before shipped. Fourteen gins have been burned in this county during the last six weeks, and the people have determined to stop it.

An Abolitionist was hanged, barreled up and rolled into the river at this point last week, and it was probably to avenge his death that the last gins were fired. A negro implicated the men who were hung. He said that they had told them all the negroes were to be free next March, when LINCOLN becomes President, and that there will be a general rising of the negroes then.

The Vigilance Committee have sworn to hang every Northern man who comes here until the 4th of March, and all such had better go in —— than Friar's Point. SAMUEL J. HALLE.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

THE PLAN FOR AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday—Mr. VERPLANCK, the President, in the chair.

The Secretary announced the death of Mr. Jennings, one of the Boarding Officers at Quarantine, and the appointment of Michael Williams to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Walser asked for appropriations to make some necessary repairs of his dwelling. Mr. Carrigan said if the Quarantine property was to be sold, as it was likely to be, under the action of the Legislature this Winter, it would be imprudent to lay out any great amount of money for the repairs of the buildings. The application was referred, with instructions to make only absolutely necessary repairs.

Mr. A. A. Low introduced Rev. Chas. W. Dennison, as a Missionary at large, who had some communication he wished to make.

By invitation of Mr. VERPLANCK, Mr. Dennison stated that he was about to open an Industrial School for neglected and needy children, at the corner of Bridge and State streets, for the purpose of teaching them the art of sewing, knitting and other habits of industry. The movement would be under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. It also had the approval of Mr. Draper, President of the Board of Charities and Correction, Mr. Grinnell, and other benevolent persons. The Bethel flag would be displayed above the hall, and seamen and others would be invited to attend worship on the Sabbath. No sectarian dogmas would be taught. On each day, at noon, a plain meal would be served for the inmates. He merely wished to call the attention of the Commissioners to the movement, and to invite any person who might be temporarily under their care to avail themselves of its benefits.

The President replied that his charitable efforts received the approval of the Board, and Mr. Dennison had their best wishes for his success.

The Weekly Statement shows that only 395 emigrants have arrived during the week, making a total of 102,116 since the beginning of the year. Received for commutation of passengers, &c., $760; total disbursements, $2,541 36; balance, $6,973 87.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPOINTMENT OF EVENING SCHOOL-TEACHERS—FOURTH WARD SCHOOL-HOUSES—AN ADDITIONAL CLERK.

The last regular meeting of the present Board of Education was held last evening, the President, Mr. CURTISS, presiding.

Communications were received from the school officers of the various Wards, nominating teachers for the Evening Schools, in accordance with the By-Laws passed at the last meeting, transferring the entire control over said Schools to the Local Boards. Each Ward was taken up separately, and the nominations were nearly all confirmed, with the exception of a few who did not have a certificate equal to grade C, as required by the By-Laws. The nominations are for the remaining six weeks of the present term of the Evening Schools, and most of the teachers at present employed were renominated.

A communication was received from the School officers of the Fourth Ward, asking an appropriation of $40,000 to purchase sites and erect school-houses in that Ward, in place of those torn down by the opening of Chambers-street. Referred to Finance Committee. $2,172 was appropriated to furnish the new school-house in Oliver-street, Fourth Ward.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of appointing John G. White, the present messenger of the Board, a junior clerk, at a salary of $100, substituting in his place William Wilhelm as messenger, at a salary of $125, was adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. WATERBURY, to close the public schools on the day of the President's Fast, was laid over.

After a session of four hours the Board adjourned, having first voted to hold a special meeting on Wednesday evening next.

LARGE FIRE IN FRANKFORT-STREET.

Destruction of Property Valued at About $100,000.

Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the seven-story building Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort-street. The fire originated in the fifth floor of the building occupied by BARNETT & Co., manufacturers of daguerreotype cases. The fire was first discovered in the shelving, but spread with such rapidity that the employes of Mr. E. O. JENKINS, the printer, who occupied the upper stories, were obliged to escape through the scuttle. The building was occupied entirely for manufacturing purposes; it was owned by CHARLES JENKINS, and was seven stories high in front, with a height of nine stories in the rear. The building occupied a frontage of 50 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. For a short time the flames raged with the greatest fury, threatening total destruction to several neighboring buildings. The large tenement house Nos. 35 and 37 Frankfort-street, caught on fire several times, especially the roof and fourth story. The firemen saved the adjoining building Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street. However, when the last wall of the burning building fell, it crushed in its fall the roofs of the buildings Nos. 30 and 32, owned by JAMES SULLIVAN, and occupied by JANE DESMOND and WILLIAM MARTIN. The fire was not extinguished until the building was entirely destroyed.

The building was provided with a new patented arrangement for extinguishing fires, consisting of steam-pipes, which passed up along the outside of the building, having a connection with each floor, the object being to put out a fire in any part of the building by flooding the room in which it was discovered with steam. But, unfortunately, this arrangement was not made use of until too late, when several of the windows were broken, when the steam, instead of remaining in the apartment, passed out into the atmosphere. This delay was caused by a mistake of the engineer, who at first turned the steam on to the wrong floor.

The following is the list of the losses and insurances, as far as known:

Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort-street, first floor occupied by BANKS & GOULD, printers, loss about $1,000; said to be insured; second, sixth and seventh floors, occupied by E. O. JENKINS, printer, loss estimated at about $50,000, insured for about $34,000 in City and out-town Companies; basement, occupied by MILLS & BRO., manufacturers of dry quartz crushers, loss $1,000, no insurance; part of this basement was also occupied by WM. CROMLIN, dealer in spices, loss $1,000; G. SHELDEN COLLINS, dealer in printer's ink, occupied part of the first floor, his loss was about $1,500; third floor, WEEKS & Co., book-binders, loss about $10,000, insured for $3,000 in the New-Haven and Hartford Insurance Companies—this firm had in their possession the following property, which was totally destroyed: LOCKWOOD & SON, about $500; DICK & FITZGERALD, $1,500; CULLEN & BROS., $1,000—the above was partly insured. Fourth floor—on this floor there was also the firm of HARVEY & KENNARD, blank book binders, loss about $4,400, insured for $2,500 in the Gebhard, Jersey City and State Insurance Companies.

The building was damaged about $27,000, supposed to be insured for about $18,000. It is the property of CHARLES JENKINS.

Damage to the building Nos. 22 and 24.—First floor—WILLIAM YOUNG, machinist, damaged by water about $200; insured for $2,000 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Second floor—Unoccupied. Third floor—JOHN LEAKEL, book-binding, damage $400; insured. Fourth and fifth floors—JOHN GUERRAD, manufacturer of marble paper, damage $300; insured. DANIEL ADEE, agent, printer, occupied part of the fourth floor, loss $100; no insurance. Fifth floor—ANDERSON & ARCHER, book-binding, loss $500. VIETJE & Co. occupied part of the second floor, damage $200; insured for $2,000. Sixth floor—GEO. NEGLAUR, envelope manufacturer, loss $500; fully insured. The building is owned by MARSHAL LEFFERTS; it is damaged about $300; said to be insured.

The tenement building Nos. 35 and 37 Frankfort-street was damaged about $150. HENRY HEIDELBURGER, one of the tenants, sustained about $50 damage from water; insured for $500 in the Etna Insurance Company. HUGH BURNS, another tenant, suffered a loss of $25; insured for $500 in the City Insurance Company. Among the forty families occupying this tenement house the greatest dismay at one time existed, but fortunately no lives were lost.

When the fire began to make headway, Chief Engineer DECKER immediately ordered out the Exempt Company, using their steam fire-engine *John G. Storm*, and *Manhattan*, No. 8. There is nothing known as to the cause of the fire. That part of the building, occupied by BURNETT & Co., in which it originated, had been closed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A gentleman was on the ground in the beginning of the fire, but he was unable to accomplish anything, owing to his pail of water giving out.

Mr. JENKINS, the owner of the printing establishment, states that yesterday evening, about twenty minutes after five, he went up stairs to the sixth floor occupied by him as a press-room, and that while talking to one of his pressmen, his attention was attracted by a strong smell of smoke. He asked the man where the smoke came from, when the latter looking to one side of the press replied that the floor below was on fire. On receiving this reply, Mr. JENKINS immediately ran down stairs to the fourth floor, where he informed an employe of WEEKS & Co., who occupied that floor, that the building was on fire. The porter of WEEKS & Co. broke in the door of the burning apartment, which was that occupied by BARNETT & Co., daguerreotype case manufacturers. Mr. JENKINS then whistled up the pipe, and directed his foreman on the top floor to remove the employes. He also sent his books to a vault in the walk.

The following firemen were injured by the falling walls: JAMES BRADY and SILVEY, of Engine No. 31, and CONKLIN, of Engine No. 38.

Other Fires.

IN A BANK-NOTE ENGRAVER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given in consequence of the burning of some mill-boards which had been placed to-dry in an upright sheet-iron oven on the fifth floor of DUNCAN & SHERMAN'S building, No. 9 Nassau street, in the premises occupied as a printing office by the National Bank Note Company. The flames were extinguished before material damage had resulted.

IN A STABLE.

A fire occurred shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in a frame stable, owned by J. A. SMITH, located on Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street. A horse belonging to J. A. HARNED, was burned to death. Loss about $300; uninsured.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FREE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the Free Church of the Epiphany are now holding their annual Fair in aid of the Church funds, in the church in Stanton-street, near Essex, where they offer for sale Christmas toys and the extensive assortment of articles usually displayed on like occasions. As they charge no admission fee, and eschew the conventional lottery and raffle features, it is fair to presume they will do as well as they did last year, when, under similar circumstances, they realized about $700. The rapid up town movement of the congregation necessitates these Fairs to sustain the church. The present esteemed pastor, Mr. JONES, has officiated as minister of this church about twenty-eight years, and his old parishioners flock to these Fairs to greet their old pastor and his estimable lady.

HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies connected with the West Nineteenth-street Synagogue (of which Rev. Mr. LYON is the minister) are now holding a Fair at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, in aid of the charitable purposes of the Society. Aside from the large variety of articles for sale, the ladies offer the inducement of raffles for a piano and a sewing-machine. A small admission fee is charged, so that those who do not choose to buy may still contribute to the cause. The Fair will be open all this week.

A WOMAN BADLY BURNED.—About 5 o'clock last evening a woman, named ROSANNA MCGILLORY, residing at No. 147 Worth-street, on the corner of Mission-place, was dangerously injured by her clothes taking fire. She was sitting in front of a grate-fire smoking her pipe, when either ashes from her pipe or sparks from the fire ignited the lower part of her dress. Several parties, in the room, however, succeeded in extinguishing the blaze and saving her life. She was taken to the New-York Hospital where she now lies in a critical condition.

THE BURNED STEAMSHIP.—The hull of the steamship *John P. King*, recently burned in the harbor, has not yet been raised. The steam-lighter *Alpha* is alongside, pumping her out, and when floated she will be taken to the Allaire Works, where her machinery will be removed. The statement that the Washington Insurance Company had a risk on the steamer is a mistake. The statement that turpentine was taken on board to raise steam, on the occasion of the trial trip, is also untrue.

DEAF-MUTE EXHIBITION.—The Managers of the "Home for Young Deaf Mutes" announce that an examination of the children connected with the school of the Home as to their proficiency in their various studies, will take place at Cooper Institute this evening. There is not to be any charge for admission.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES.—Mr. LORD delivers the *fourth* lecture of his series on Representative Women, this evening, at Clinton Hall. His subject is "Madame de Maintenon, the Woman of Society," and the lecture is said to be one of the most brilliant and interesting of the series.

The Cora Slave Case.

This case was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner MORELL. The prisoners were not present, and Capt. LATHAM was reported to be quite ill. The only witness examined was Mr. SOLON HUMPHREY, a member of the firm of E. D. MORGAN & Co., who testified that he executed a bill of sale of the bark *Cora* on or about the 11th April last. The signature was in his handwriting. The bill of sale was identified, counsel for the defence objecting to the introduction of the paper. A ship-broker, calling his name FREDERICKS, and hailing from South-street, applied to purchase the vessel; some half-a-dozen brokers were about it, but FREDERICKS was accepted as the buyer. He gave JOHN LATHAM as his principal. The sale note was drawn by witness, and FREDERICKS signed it at their office. He took the note away, and returned it the next business day, signed and accepted. [The bill of sale and broker's note were offered as evidence and accepted, subject to objection.] The purchase money was paid on the 11th of April.

Cross-examined by Mr. Donohue—He meant by delivery of the vessel that thereafter the firm had nothing more to do with her; the provisions were previously removed from on board; the checks given in payment for the *Cora* were in the name of Marcase & Baltger; did not see or know Fredericks before the bill of sale was made: had not seen him since to his knowledge.

Direct resumed—The checks were indorsed "John Latham," and were certified and deposited in bank; were not accustomed to destroy such checks; they would, if not destroyed, be in the hands of the drawers.

The case was adjourned to Friday.

Another Aldermanic Caucus.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP AGAIN.

An important caucus was held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's, the Mayor presiding, and a majority (as it is claimed,) of the City Fathers being in attendance. If so, there must be "big cheating" round the board, and nothing that may occur this evening should astonish us. The Mayor is anxious to have his brother, Mr. HENRY WOOD, confirmed as Street Commissioner, and it is believed that the caucus of yesterday was called to hear, see and feel arguments in regard to the propriety of such a change. Those who profess to be posted in Aldermanic secrets, openly ridicule the attempt as an absurd and impossible one. The Mayor, they say, cannot get more than four out of the seventeen votes requisite for the removal of Capt. G. W. SMITH; and no matter how many Aldermen may enter his caucus, when it comes to the sharp push of voting, there will be found a solid phalanx of thirteen in favor of allowing things to remain as they are in the Street and City Inspector's Departments, until after the 7th of next month. When the new Board comes into power, they think, will be time enough for the Mayor to look after the removal of Messrs. SMITH and DELAVAN. There was intense excitement yesterday upon the subject, and doubtless the proceedings of the Board this evening will be attended by large outside delegations from the threatened Departments. There is not much immediate fear that the Charley Devlin *régime* can be restored to power. Those favorable to such a proposition, will (as Ald. BOOLE says,) "have to watch long before they can *prey*."

Five Points Gospel Union Mission.

The numerous ladies and gentlemen who attended the grand concert at Cooper Institute, last evening, for the benefit of the Five Points Gospel Union Mission, were certainly not fair-weather Christians. It was a most disagreeable night without, but within the hall, which was nearly half full, it was an exceedingly pleasant one. The musical entertainment, in which six celebrated Sunday-school vocalists, assisted by Mr. ROBERT CHAPMAN and twenty young ladies and gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, took part, was a very fine one. It was under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS, and Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST presided at the piano-forte. The vocal performances of little Miss MARTHA DAVIES deserved and drew forth repeated plaudits. During the evening Rev. RUFUS W. M. CLARK, delivered an address, in which he stated that in 1830 the first efforts for the regeneration of the Five Points were made; told amid what drawbacks the first Sunday School was established in that section of the City, and endeavored, apparently with great success, to awaken among the audience a lively interest in the objects of the Mission. He gave some interesting reminiscences of his own early efforts in its behalf: from them deducing the moral that young men might accomplish much in the cause of Christianity.

The Difficulty in the University Medical College.

The course of Prof. DRAPER in the unpleasant difficulty between him and Dr. AYLETTE having been indorsed by nearly all the students from both sections of the country, it is confidently stated that he will reconsider his resignation and resume his lectures after the holidays. Dr. AYLETTE has ceased his connection with the University. Out of forty-seven Southern medical students, who signed the agreement to leave this City for the South, and who, it was understood, would go in the steamer *Marion*, yesterday, an inducement being a reduction of $2 each for tickets, only three actually took leave by that conveyance. Their names were registered as follows: C. C. WELSH, Lancaster District, S. C.; J. R. EVANS, Chesterfield District, S. C.; J. W. GLOVER, Newburg, S. C. It was stated that others would probably leave by the railroad, and still others would follow in a few days. There was no demonstration made.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. F. Bolle, of Hartford; R. B. Young, of Texas; J. B. Alexander, of the U. S. A.; J. C. Compton and family, of South Carolina; Mr. Westhead, of England, and Mr. Pierson and family, of France, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. McKean, of Maine; J. Hopkinson, of South Carolina; H. D. Gould, of Florida; L. D. Crenshaw, of Richmond, Va.; C. V. Kelley, of Texas; L. B. Dyer, of Paris, and Capt. Abbott, of Nebraska Territory, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. J. R. Morgan, of New-Jersey; Capt. Isaiah Pratt, of the steamship *Southampton*; A. J. Hays, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut W. K. Mayo and P. Shirley, of the U. S. N.; and W. S. Weed, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Col. C. D. K. Townsend and lady, of Albany, and H. R. Yates, of the U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Dow, of the U. S. storeship *Relief*, and Mr. Medley, of New-Orleans, are at the Lafarge House.

A. Gray, of Kansas, and H. C. Jordan and J. D. Pinner, of the U. S. N., are at the International Hotel.

W. Pfungest, of London, Eng., and Jules Faivre, of New-Orleans, are at the Hotel Diez.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, in the County Jail Court-room, Raymond-street, President CROWELL in the chair. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, and bills had been presented and referred; a communication was read from Mr. CAMPBELL, Sheriff elect of the county, asking for a new safe for the Sheriff's office. The communication was referred to the Committee on Accounts. The Committee on the United States Deposit Fund presented a report, showing that at the date of the last annual report there was loaned $7,070; amount now on loan, $6,500, on mortgages, as follows:

Robert Dikeman	$1,500	T. V. P. Talmage	$400
John Titus	2,000	Thomas Lynch	2,000
Peter G. Bergen	500		
Total			$6,500

Amount received for interest, $478 20. The Commissioners fees were $53 03, and the remainder of the interest was deposited in the Manhattan Bank, to the credit of the State. The report was adopted and the usual order made directing the Clerk to transmit a copy to the State Comptroller.

The Committee on Salaries reported in favor of making an application to the Legislature to have the salary attached to the office of City Judge increased from $2,500 to $3,500. Mr. BERGEN moved so as to read $3,000. Messrs. CROOKE and CROWELL said that the City Judge elect would not have accepted the nomination for the office had he not been assured that the salary would be raised to $3,500. The original report was finally adopted. Pending the discussion, Supervisor SMITH opposed the proposed increase of salary, and referred to the troublesome state of the times as a reason, which called out Supervisor CROOKE in a strong and hopeful Union speech.

The Committee on General Taxes was directed to report measures for amending the inequality in the assessment of the water tax, when the Board adjourned to Jan. 3, 1861.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF ROUTE.—When the Long Island Railroad Company decided to remove steam from Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and run their cars to Hunter's Point instead of South Ferry, it was anticipated that the change would be speedily made. But, from one cause and another, the matter has been delayed, and it is now announced that the change of route cannot be made before next Summer. The reason of this is that Mr. LITCHFIELD, the contractor for the new route, has not been able to comply with his engagements. The track is nearly all laid, but there is a large amount of work yet to be done before the Railroad Company will accept the work. This work cannot be done while frost is in the ground, consequently no progress can be made until next Spring.

The annexed figures are from the annual report of the Long Island Railroad Company:

Capital Stock, as by charter			$3,000,000 00
Amount of Stock subscribed			3,900,000 00
Amount of Stock paid in			1,852,715 79
Funded Debt, 1859			636,799 97
Funded Debt, 1860			755,997 67
Floating Debtor, as by last report			17,539 12
Amount now of Floating Debt			12,282 80
Cost of Road and equipment, as by last report			2,566,270 07
Cost of Road and equipment, as by present report			2,566,270 07
Length of Road, including Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad	99 miles.		
Length of double track	10 8-10 miles.		
No. of passengers carried	417,106		
No. of tons (2,000 lbs.) of freight carried	102,413	65.2,000	
Expenses of maintaing Road and real estate			45,948 33
Expenses of repairs and machinery			40,827 12
Expenses of operating the Road			101,877 34
Earnings—From Passengers	$192,565 91		
From Freights	131,037 10		
From other sources	15,417 74		343,020 75
Payments—For transportation	188,652 79		
For Interest	32,904 50		
For other expenses	91,083 25		312,640 54

BAYARD TAYLOR HISSED.—BAYARD TAYLOR delivered a lecture, Tuesday evening, before the Mercantile Library Association, in the Athenæum. His subject was "Man and Climate." In the course of his remarks he said:

"There was no race, ever known, who did not possess some instinct of individual rights. There were said to be a cl ss of savages in Bulgaria, who hang all their intellectual men when they become too prominent, in order to preserve the balance of equality and keep the people at peace. In civilized countries the practice was modified a little, for they only muzzle, instead of hanging them. An instance of the latter method occurred a few days since at Philadelphia, when his (the lecturer's) friend, Mr. G. W. CURTIS, was muzzled in this manner."

This created considerable excitement. Applause and hisses greeted the lecturer's ears. At first the applause predominated, but the hisses rallying returned to the charge, and for several minutes there was a fearful conflict for the ascendancy. At the end of five minutes it was quite apparent that the hisses were in the majority, and both parties subsided.

Mr. TAYLOR then very quietly remarked, "I thought I was too old a traveler to have a new sensation, but I have now. I never before have been hissed publicly; but I must say, that to be hissed for advocating freedom of speech is not so bad after all." This reply was received with mingled hisses and applause, which was continued but for a moment and the matter was dropped by all.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE COURSE OF CONGRESSMAN HUMPHREY INDORSED.—At a very full meeting of this Committee, held on Tuesday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee hereby tenders its thanks to Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, the representative of the State of New-York in the Congressional Union Committee, for his manly and patriotic course in firmly opposing all humiliating and degrading compromises.

Resolved, That the Republicans of this County reaffirm their unwavering adherence to the principles of the Chicago Platform, and believing that any concessions made to threats and menaces, would be equally destructive to the peace of the country and the permanency of the Government.

The primaries to elect members of the above Committee for the ensuing year, were held in the several Wards and Towns last evening. It is understood that the candidates indorsing the sentiments expressed in the above resolutions were successful.

LADIES' FAIR.—A Ladies' Fair and Festival has been in successful operation in the rooms of W. H. CAERY, No. 176 Atlantic-street, opposite the Athenæum for several days, and owing to the rain of last evening it will be continued another night. In addition to the many attractions which have crowded their spacious rooms thus far there will be a musical entertainment this evening.

CONCERT AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—A grand operatic concert will be given, this evening, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The object is to aid Mons. and Mme. BAILLOT, who have recently arrived here, and are giving lessons in French and music to the good people of Brooklyn and New-York. STIGELLI promises two of his beautiful ballads, and the beneficiary is to give readings in French.

CONVICTED OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—BERNARD VICTORY, indicted for robbing THOMAS STAMFORD of $9 by force in Van Brunt-street, on the 4th of November last, was tried and found guilty in the Court of Sessions yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats.
2,500 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
500 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.
AT
And
UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At 66 AND 68 Fulton-street.
EVANS'.

[Advertisement.]

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN.—Strangers visiting the City would be pleased to look in at No. 308 Broadway, where may be seen a cabinet of some thousands of skulls, busts, portraits, etc., from all parts of the world, including flat-headed Indians, Caribs, Chinamen, Esquimaux, Egyptian mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers, thieves, boxers, including Heenan, Sayers, Morrissey, etc.; soldiers, Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel and others; clergymen, lawyers, physicians, statesmen, and other leading men. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, daily.

[Advertisement.]

Of course our assortment of *Tool Chests* for which we are so famous is as good as ever. We fit them up ourselves. The tools are all good and warranted to cut the fingers if properly applied. Also Cutlery, &c., for the Holidays. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway. Out town orders attended to carefully.

[Advertisement.]

SLANDER.—Jones asked Brown why the "*Central Park Skate Emporium*" is like a village school? Brown said he'd give it up. Jones said, because all the boys who go there to have their understandings improved are sure to get well strapped. We have got out a warrant for the arrest of Jones. CONOVER & WALKER, hardware dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

Of all diseases, costiveness is the most destructive of human life and the only certain cure is HOSTALAWAY'S Celebrated Vegetable Pills, which leave the bowels in an open and healthy state. Fifty Pills for 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street at $5; Ohio, $4 87½; City Mills, $4 62½c. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 10 @$1 17; White, $1 20@$1 40. CORN steady; sales 10 000 bushels at 48c.@53c. New White and Yellow. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork at $16; Lard, 10c. COFFEE dull at 12c.@13c. WHISKY steady at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec 19.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; White, $1 20 @$1 40; Red, $1 12@$1 22. CORN dull; Old Yellow, 64c.; New, 52c.@58c. WHISKY advanced ½c., at 18½c @19c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87; Reading Railroad, 17½; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. premium.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—Charles A. Millman, Geo. A. Millman, Miss E. Lee, J. R. Evans, C. Welsh, H. H. Milby, J. M. Sloan, W. H. Oldenheimer, Capt. B. K. Baddidge Dr. J. F. Speck, Thos. B. Gunn, Judge Graham, P. Welch, Mrs. Wilson, infant and 2 children, W. H. Sodt, Mrs. Kager, infant and 2 children, Mrs Kelly and infant, Mrs. J. Anderson and infant, H. M. McKenzie, Dr. A. McNulty, Miss C. Rogon, P. Rogon, J. McInevry, Mrs. Sannerman, Jas. Wilson, L. Tribona, Richard Hartley.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 18.—*In steamship Atlantic, from Southampton and Havre.*—Mrs. J. K. Kelly, Capt. E. G. Tinker, F. H. Comings, Mad. F. de Lasalycie and son, John J. Townsend, Mrs. Drake Mills and daughter, Chas. Pierson, lady and daughters, C. G. Gunther and lady, S. Brown, T. D. Bowell, F. Bianchi Woodbridge, J. Faivre, Mlle. Gantier, Geo. Faugtman, Jr., Capt. Godfrey, Capt. Baxter, C. Schmidt, L. Baralt, W. G. Tompkins, C. K. Smith, J. R. Smith, W. W. Crane, J. E. Raymond, W. Taylor, S. C. Moore, W. Cleemar, Rev. J. B. Lowe, Rev. C. W. Rankin, M. Oltiker, B. A. Mondos, Mrs. H. Bowler and six children, C. B. Rogers, J. Samuel, E. P. Boynton, M. Pierre, S. Ubrich, Dubon, E. Bendelari, P. Pellorse, U. Allard, H. S. Hewett, G. Raymond, J. S. Casorli, P. Dionisi, M. Morland, M. Daley, B. B. Daley and P. Courvisier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon rets.... 12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 47 | Gov. Island. 1 36 | Hell Gate.... 2 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Zulu, (Br.,) Godwin, Kingston, Jam., Walden & Booth; Marion, Whiting, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Mayflower, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; J. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; Lina, Steeng